

X Fighting French 9367  
X Africa  
X Duke, F.

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Col. Donovan

FROM: F. Duke

SUBJECT: Free French

DATE: December 1, 1942

Since Dunkirk, General DeGaulle has typified the symbol of Free France. At least he is the only one who had the idea from the beginning and did something about it. It is not that the Free or Fighting French are able to do a great deal of actual fighting, but the movement represents certain strategic bases belonging to the old French Empire that some day might have been of use to the United Nations: such as French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Madagascar, Syria. DeGaulle also represents the hopes of millions of Frenchmen in occupied and unoccupied France that at least some Frenchmen are still fighting for the liberation of France.

At the conclusion of the Syrian campaign there was considerable discussion between the Fighting French and the British as to who would lead the parade of the forces into Damascus. It would have been the gracious and generous thing at that time for the British to have stepped aside and allowed General Catroux to lead the entrance into the city, but the British did not do so.

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Since that time, instead of allowing the French to have much of a say in the rule of Syria, it has been just the reverse. The understanding was that the French would govern the country but at the moment of actual warfare complete control would come under the command of the British 9th Army. However, the Spears Mission and other complications caused a rather serious crisis two or three months ago when DeGaulle refused to leave Syria until certain matters were adjusted.

The Free French knew nothing about the occupation of Madagascar and it was purely a British operation and a surprise and disappointment to the Free French that they were not even consulted.

The British treatment of the Free French in the Middle East and Syria has been anything but conducive to the building of confidence and mutual understanding. The British look upon the Free French as a bunch of play boys out for a good time with nothing on their minds but the discussion of French politics. They have not been willing to give the Free French much in the way of equipment, and even the first brigade of Free French which did such an outstanding job at Bir Hachiem was equipped completely with old French equipment brought down from Syria. General Koenig told me three days after his withdrawal from Bir Hachiem that he would never have been surrounded if he had had some modern artillery.

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To keep a large number of men unoccupied for about two years with no equipment is naturally difficult on the morale of such troops. That is not particularly the fault of the Free French. It is more a reflection upon the British that they do not take advantage of the manpower available, for the same is true of the Greeks, Yugoslavs and Poles. For if given an opportunity the Free French will do a magnificent job, as they have done on the few occasions where they have had an opportunity. All they want is a chance to prove their worth. The Free French in the Middle East are of that type. They are honest and sincere and anxious to do something. They are free to admit that, "perhaps in London there are a few unscrupulous Jew members of the cabinet who play politics to further their own ends," but all that is just as distasteful to DeGaulle as it is to the honest and sincere Free French in the Middle East. There may be a few bad ones at the top, but it is unfair to condemn the rest who are magnificent soldiers and want only a chance to be properly organized by people like Americans whom they can trust.

All of which leads up to the unfortunate situation which now apparently exists in North Africa. The British naturally want the important strategic spots of North Africa necessary for the defense of the Empire—one opposite Gibraltar. Because it is impossible for them to grab Spanish Morocco at the present time, they take the next thing adjoining it which is French Morocco, and

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that part of the North African show, so I understand, was largely British. The other strategic spot that the British are most anxious to get control of is Tunisia and this operation, I have read, is nine-tenths British and one-tenth American. The great American undertaking in North Africa has been parcelled out so that the British take what they want and we act as the "cover." This usually means, as in Syria and past history, that once the British get in a certain place it is very difficult, if not impossible, to ever get them out.

Naturally all this is most disturbing to DeGaulle whose aim is to hold the French Empire together. It all looks like the "old empire politics game". We recognize Darlan and try to sidetrack and discredit DeGaulle, and the issue becomes so involved and complicated that sooner or later the British will say that since there is no real head of France, the French Empire no longer exists. They are the only ones who understand the whole situation, so they should step in and take control. They would like to see it even more confusing than Yugoslavia.

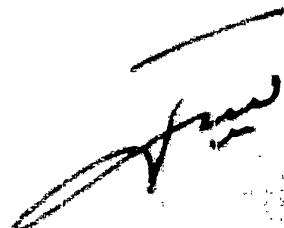
But the French know the British and understand them, having dealt with them for hundreds of years, and it is small wonder that they are suspicious and disappointed, for they can easily see through the old game, and I hope we do not fall for it!

F.D.

Secret

Colonel Donovan -

Total is said to be  
quite a fellow - I don't  
know him personally, as  
yet.



John C. Wilson

## COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

~~SECRET~~

From: R. Robman  
 To: Mr. DeWitt C. Poole  
 Subject: General de Gaulle (Requested by John Wiley)

DATE 8/8/42

Our informant reports that Andre Istel, former financial advisor to Premier Paul Reynaud, invited to London by General de Gaulle to join his political set-up, rejected the invitation after spending several weeks in London and inspecting the situation.

M. Istel, according to our informant, learned that de Gaulle is accepting financial aid, among others, from the Banque de Indo-China which is controlled by M. Baudouin, one of the strong men in the Vichy regime who is connected with the Banque Worms group.

M. Istel was disturbed by the men surrounding de Gaulle and returned to this country nine days ago. He had gone to London at the request of Andre Tixier, which seems to have proved a mistake. M. Istel, while never formally connected with the de Gaulle movement, had served as unofficial advisor to Tixier and, formerly, to Boegner on financial matters in this country.

M. Istel is at present financial advisor to Schlesinger, French financial interests in this country, located in Florida. M. Istel is a good friend of Alexis Leger and may be willing to arrange an interview for you with M. Istel so that you may

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

obtain further details of his visit to London. Leger knows where to reach him.

Our information from Switzerland is to the effect that no section of the French Trade Union movement, of any importance, is supporting General de Gaulle's political ambitions. On the contrary, the French Trade Union movement, through the underground, is issuing warnings to French labor abroad to retain its complete independence of the de Gaulle political committee. I believe you will find confirmation of this in the material which just reached New York from Switzerland, copies of which will reach us shortly.

R.R.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

COLONEL DONOVAN

August 1, 1942

You may be interested in  
the attached Office Memorandum  
prepared for me by Mr. Heckscher.



FROM: JOHN G. WILEY

*Paul Grand, 7/30  
Vignaux Philosophy  
Dreher*

July 30, 1942

II. The French National Committee: Vignaux's Philosophy.

In comments on the changes in the French National Committee made yesterday, Albert Grand said they marked a definite political orientation of the Committee: henceforth, according to him, it will concern itself with the coordination and orientation of underground groups.

We find the following biographical details:

Paul Lethuau: Financial adviser to the Urbaine Independence Committee formerly connected with Reynaud as advisor on the Finance of Indo-China, and once a student at the Ecole Normal Supérieure. In his reorganization he was changed from Director of Finance to Director of Finances.

Paul Vignaux: United counsel for Interior and Labor and later Foreign Affairs minister.

André Goustaïka: Young scientist appointed Commissioner for the Interior and Labor; has been a Communist fellow traveller, was sent on a mission to Mexico at the start of the war, and now (according to Grand) is "preaching a French national revolution" along the same lines as the Mexican revolution -- i.e., anti-Therese Gustave.\*

Both Grand and Vignaux seem unwilling to commit themselves fully to the cause advocated by André Goustaïka, at least until he has revealed

- 2 -

his attitude after becoming acquainted with de Gaulle and his recent entourage.

\* \* \*

In an interesting talk with Vignaux he unfolded what seems to be the basic reason for his antagonism to de Gaulle. The men around de Gaulle are only part of it; Vignaux's pro-labor sympathies are but part. Underneath is his conviction that the plain people of France -- in labor, in the churches and on farms -- are finding their own souls in prolonged resistance to the Germans and the Vichy regime. Regions and localities, cut off from the intellectual domination of Paris, affirm their individuality and guard the roots of a future democracy more profound and indigenous than any France has known. In contrast to this development stands the de Gaulle movement, centralized, militaristic, imposing its rigorous pattern from without....

This is, of course, the argument more of a philosopher than a politician; but I think it is "the inarticulate major argument" of many who today seem unduly anxious to criticize the General and find fault with his friends.

Secret

August 3, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

I am attaching copy of a letter from A. J. Helpern. This may be of interest to you as representing a British attitude toward de Gaulle.

(Perry is head of the Bureau de Recouvrement or the Bureau d'acquisition )

*[Signature]*  
John C. WILSON

Free French 7726-  
Underground  
Stiffener

## BETTER SECURITY CO-ORDINATION

Personal630 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

July 29, 1947

Dear Sirs:

I have read with great interest your report on De Gaulle, the Free French, and the French Underground. It is an excellent piece of work and the information contained therein has been sifted, as I am in a position to judge, very carefully.

I agree with most of it, although I would have per-  
worried the last paragraph somewhat differently.

When I was in London I saw that the opposition to De Gaulle came not only from Labour. People of such widely different opinions as Roger CAMON, COMETTE, and LABARTHE, decline to have anything to do with De Gaulle, because they thoroughly distrust his political ambitions and are very suspicious of him (de Vavrin), DINTULM, LORIS, etc.

It is this slight reservation concerning the last para-  
graph of the report, I want to reiterate my sincere appreciation  
that I will be glad if you will kindly convey it to your staff.  
To my mind, this is by far the best piece of political writing  
on the present situation of the Free French Movement that I have  
read for a long time.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. J. Halpern.

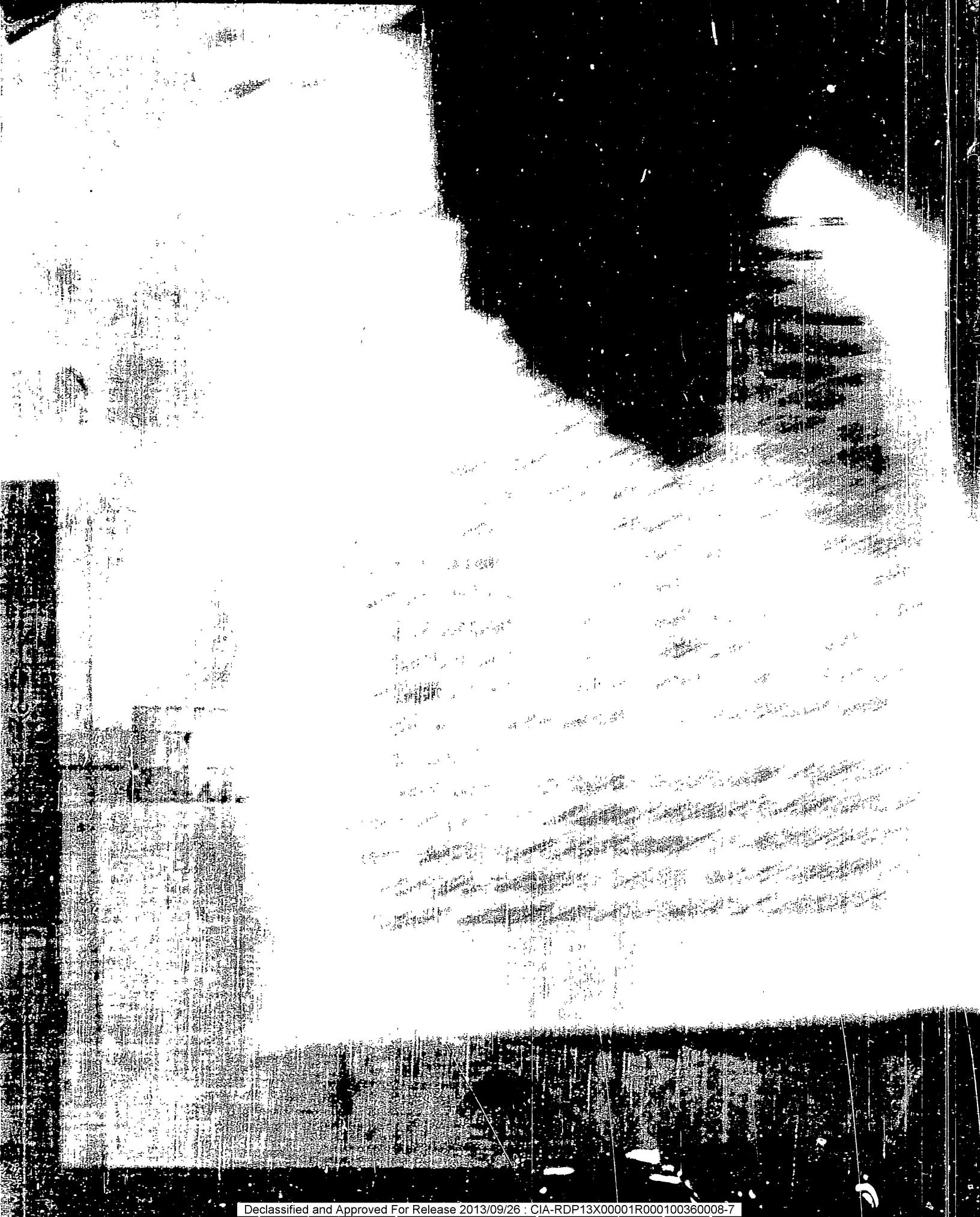
A. J. Halpern, Esq.  
General Secretary, U. S.

b6  
Col. Burton -

Here is the hastily  
prepared memo of  
which I spoke to  
you by 'phone.

Jewell  
John C. Wiley

FROM: JOHN C. WILEY



~~TOP SECRET~~

T. Free France

TO 30

x Lavalay  
 x Underground M.R.  
 x de Gaulle  
 x W. T.

MEMORANDUM

Relations between French labor, the underground movement, and de Gaulle form a complex story, still somewhat obscure and controversial. The main facts appear to be as follows:

Up to the autumn of 1941 General de Gaulle seemed content to confine his interest to military affairs. Since the founding of the National Committee in September 1941, however, and increasingly during the past months, the General has been anxious to give a political character to his movement. This change may be attributed in part to growing political ambitions, and in part to a realization that military activities are of limited value unless he can coordinate and lead the French underground movement and the internal elements of resistance.

An indication of the growing political tendency of the Free France movement is that its first representative in this country was Jacques de Sieyes, a former perfume broker; its latest representative is Adrien Tixier, formerly one of the most able and energetic members of the International Labor Office at Geneva.

Tixier came to this country in the summer of 1940 with members of the I.L.O. and shortly afterwards joined the Free French. Early in 1942 he was summoned to London by de Gaulle, and after giving evidence of being in complete agreement with the General, returned here as his accredited representative.

While Tixier was in London, three alleged labor leaders claiming to speak for all French labor and for the underground movement "Liberation", came secretly across the channel. Tixier later stated that they had pledged their allegiance to de Gaulle in return for his conceding a minimum democratic program.

\* \* \*

The personality of Tixier, the nature of the three alleged labor leaders, and finally the character of the underground "Liberation" movement, have all been questioned by the representatives of French labor in this country - a group led by Professor Paul Vignaux and Jean Botton.

1. Though Tixier's opinions are known to have been definitely of the left, and though his record at Geneva is well spoken of, he appears to be a man of nervous sensitivity so extreme as to affect his judgment, as well as of ruthless ambition. His recent attachment to de Gaulle may therefore be motivated as much by a desire for personal power as by a clear decision that the interests of French labor will best be served by bringing it into closer relation to the Free French. It is considered noteworthy that his complete accord with de Gaulle was established at a time when the General's entourage was being subjected to criticism because of its rightist tendencies, and when the General himself was resorting to methods increasingly dictatorial. A feeling of distrust toward Tixier has been fostered by the fact that in private conversations

he takes a far more critical attitude toward de Gaulle than in his public statements; that after intriguing in London against Etienne Boegner (formerly provisional head of the Free French in the United States) he poses as his defender here; and that under questioning he has retreated from his claim that the London emissaries were in a position to speak for the substantial majority of French labor elements. That claim, it is asserted, may have been the result of gullibility as much as of deception; for de Gaulle, anxious to get political recognition from America, may have convinced his representative of a measure of support which did not in fact exist.

2. Vignaux and Grand received information that the labor delegation of three which reached London in April, was composed of two French military intelligence officers, posing as labor leaders, accompanied by one Christian Pinaud, described as an adventurer in the French labor movement, without any Catholic trade union backing and no connections with the C.G.T. This characterization has since been modified, and now Pinaud claims to represent the "Liberation" movement alone, rather than labor. The emissaries gained the support of Henry Hauck, General Director of Labor for the Free French, and Bevin is said to have pledged a million pounds to their work. There were many, however, who dissented. The French Trade Union Center, an organization of French and British workers of various political tendencies, protested in the name of the independence of the workers movement. They were unwilling to

accept the formula of "Liberation" which makes de Gaulle the "representative" of French labor. A most important element, the sailors of the merchant marine, also protested violently. Leaders of French labor now in this country are frankly skeptical concerning the whole affair.

2. In December 1941 the underground journal Liberation printed the text of an appeal issued by militants of the C.G.T., in which de Gaulle was declared "the hope of those who cannot think of National Revolution apart from the liberty of man, democratic institutions and the independence of the Fatherland." This was the first time such a publication had seemed to identify labor and de Gaulle. Liberation expressly stated, however, that it is not a labor organ: "it closes its eyes to the right and to the left". Among such labor elements as do support it neither the Socialist party nor the Catholic workers seem to have a place; and only the younger militants of the C.G.T., less devoted to the traditional independence of the trade union movement, can be said to have acknowledged de Gaulle as their representative.

Thus neither the character of Tixier, of the London emissaries, nor of the "Liberation" movement, can be said to supply clear evidence that de Gaulle has the support either of the major part of the underground movement or of the major part of French labor.

• • •

From the point of view of military aid to the underground movement as it is represented by de Gaulle, two factors merit consideration.

1. Such action will tend to give de Gaulle a powerful lever for controlling the internal development of France. Plans are said to have been made for distributing aid by parachute to certain resisting groups and it is suggested that de Gaulle should support those which acknowledged his leadership. These speculations are given substance by the political tendencies of the movement and by the fact that in a recent conflict as to who should control contacts with the underground organizations, the Service des Renseignements, headed by a former Gagouard, won out over the Service du Travail, headed by Henry Hauck.

2. Observers point out that military aid given to "Libération" will be in the hands of men who have shown themselves lacking in the prudence which such underground activity requires. The movement is said to be characterized rather by a light-hearted spirit of insurrection than by stern secrecy and discipline. During his absence from France one of its directors, Jean Bernard, has entrusted his leadership to a young propagandist, a man without balance or political experience. This ~~new~~ leader is known to have imperilled several important members of the group by staying at their houses overnight in his absence. Moreover, to the extent that the organization ~~uses~~ the cells of the C.G.T., which are well known to the authorities, it makes the discovery and uprooting an easy matter.

*7/22*  
COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

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Up to the autumn of 1941 General de Gaulle seemed content to confine his interest to military affairs. Since the founding of the National Committee in September 1941, however, and increasingly during the past months, the General has been anxious to give a political character to his movement. This change may be attributed in part to growing political ambitions, in part to a realization that military activities are of limited value unless he can coordinate and lead the French underground movement and the internal elements of resistance.

An indication of the growing political tendency of the De Gaulle movement is that the first representative in this country was Jacques Maziere, a former perfume broker; its latest representative is Alphonse Tixier, formerly one of the most able and acceptable members of the International Labor Office at Geneva.

Maziere came to this country in the summer of 1940 with authority of the I. L. O. and shortly afterwards joined the Free French. Early in 1942 he was assigned to London by de Gaulle, where after extensive discussions of being in complete agreement with the French government-in-exile as its accredited representative.

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While Tixier was in London, three alleged labor leaders claimed to work for him - each labor and for the underground movement "Liberté", were secretly across the channel. Tixier has stated that all pledged their allegiance to de Gaulle after he had set up a minimum democratic program.

3

The personality of Tixier, the nature of the three alleged labor leaders, and finally the character of the underground "Liberté" movement, have all been questioned by the representatives of the left labor in this country - a group led by Professor Paul Jaffray and Lucien Dotton.

3. Tixier's opinions are known to have been definitely on the left, and though his record at Geneva is well known, it appears to be a man of nervous sensitivity so susceptible to affect his judgment, as well as of ruthless ambition. His present attachment to de Gaulle may therefore be explained as much by a desire for personal power as by a clear conviction that the interests of French labor will best be served by bringing France into closer relation to the Free French. It is established noteworthy that his complete accord with de Gaulle was established at a time when the General's entourage was being subjected to criticism because of its rightist tendencies, and when the General himself was resorting to methods of intimidation. A feeling of distrust toward Tixier has been fostered by the fact that in private conversations

He takes a far more critical attitude toward de Gaulle than in his public statements; that after intriguing in London against Stepane Soyer (formerly provisional head of the Free French in the United States) he poses as his defender here; and that while "most" may be he retreated from his claim that the labor emissaries were in a position to speak for the substantial majority of French labor elements. That claim, it is asserted, may have been the result of gullibility as much as of treachery; for de Gaulle, anxious to get political recognition from America, may have convinced his representative of a certain amount of support which did not in fact exist.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 9, 1942

Mr. Leslie C. Conway, Chairman,  
Continental Oil Company, Inc.,  
100 East 42nd Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith the papers enclosed  
with your letter of June 10th. As stated in my letter  
of June 11, I feel that this matter should be taken up  
with the War Office of Posts and Telegraphs (which is  
in charge of the service of war information).

Thank you for letting me have these papers.

Very truly yours,

John J. McCloy  
Secretary

Lorraine Lettie 6898  
✓ Cap. P.  
✓ Peleg.  
✓ Peasean.  
✓ Welch.  
✓ Miller.

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

June 28, 1942

Mr. Charles C. Conroy, Chairman  
Continental Can Company, Inc.  
100 West 42nd Street  
New York City

Dear Charlie:

Upon my return from abroad today I find your letter of June 10th. While it presents a great deal of interest, from an official standpoint, I feel that it should be taken up with the Office of Facts and Figures which has been merged in the Office of War Information under Elmer Davis. I would like to keep the papers here for a few days, and then will return them to you.

Sincerely,

John A. Roemer

June 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Mr. Bellin  
FROM: Mr. Murphy

Here are some papers which you might be interested in having someone look at. I have written to Mr. Conway stating that the matter should be referred to the Office of Facts and Figures. I also stated that I would like to keep the papers here for a few days and then would return them to Conway.

When you have finished with them would you send them to me so that I may return them.

6/28/42  
Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

*for France later* 68 H.P.  
✓ Col. Co.  
✓ P.T., P.C.O.A.  
✓ Donovan  
✓ Wood, E.A.  
✓ Huller

June 12, 1942

Mr. Earle C. Conaway  
100 East 42nd Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Conaway:

Your letter of June 10 finds Colonel Donovan  
away on a mission from which he will not return in all  
probability for about two weeks. Meanwhile, I shall  
be glad to refer your letter to one of our branches  
which might be helpful in connection with the matter  
unless you have reported.

Thanking you for bringing this to our attention,

Yours,

*Rutherford*

— Rutherford  
ASSISTANT COORDINATOR

~~CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION~~

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: F. L. Belin  
TO: Mr. James Murphy  
SUBJECT: SA 8874

DATE July 8, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

I am returning, herewith, the papers which you forwarded to me with your memorandum of June 28th, so that they can be returned to Mr. Conway.

It seems to SA/B that there would scarcely be enough readers of this brochure in the United States to warrant undertaking publication here commercially. Possibly "Mr. Richard Pearson" should seek subsidy from Free French circles, or content himself with the distribution of the Review through the Free French Publicity Bureau in New York.

JLB

F. L. Belin.

✓ ✓ ✓ 6?  
June 17, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL RUTTON:

I am returning herewith the correspondence with respect to the proposed publication of LA FRANCE LIBRE in the United States. The subject matter does not seem to be in our province and I suggest that it be referred to what was the Office of Facts and Figures -- Alan Cranston perhaps.



JOHN C. WILLETT

**CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.**  
**100 EAST 42<sup>nd</sup> STREET**  
**NEW YORK, N.Y.**

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

June 10th, 1942.

Colonel William J. Donovan,  
Coordinator of Information,  
Washington D. C.

Dear Bill:

I enclose herewith two letters which I have marked (1) and (2). There is some mystery about it so I will give you the background.

Hector, mentioned in letter (1) is Hector Petin, Managing Director of the Can Company in France with which we are associated.

Robert Barlow is Managing Director of the English Can Company with which we are associated.

Fred Salch was the European representative of the Dewey and Alay Chemical Company as shown in the first paragraph of letter (2).

Taking the two letters together, it means this -- Richard Pearson is Richard Petin whose Father is Hector Petin mentioned in letter (1) and he is a very important industrial man in France.

Charly, mentioned in the last paragraph of letter (1) was awarded the Croix de Guerre before the collapse of France and is a prisoner of war in Germany. Jean is an older brother who is now in Paris.

This whole story means this to me -- Richard Pearson is Richard Petin. He escaped to England and got someone to publish a monthly review called "La France Libre" copy of which I am enclosing. He evidently wants someone to publish it here and obviously it is not in my province.

I was talking to Sidney Weinberg this morning and he suggested that this might be of interest to you along the lines of your work. If it is, I can go into the matter further with you and check up some more details. If not, you can just drop the whole matter.

I have answered Mr. Pearson and am enclosing also a copy of my letter to him.

Sincerely yours,

*Carle C. Denway*  
Carle C. Denway,  
Chairman

*File Number 60008*  
*x St. P. C. A.*  
*x Murphy J. W.*  
January 6, 1948

Mr. James Dunn  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I am attaching a copy of a memorandum which I have received from Commander Vanderbilt of our New York office.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Attachment  
Murphy: Foy

## COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

December 30, 1941

TO: Colonel Sumton

FROM: W. H. Vanderbilt

I attended the luncheon of the Inter-Allied Council today. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hofher, head of the France Forever Information Service, on the subject of Free France, the particular emphasis on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Mr. Hofher said that naturally the Free French in this country are very much disturbed about the present situation and reaction of the United States Government regarding the seizure of these two islands by Free French forces. He expressed pride in the fact that the Free French here are extremely well disciplined and in spite of their strong feeling, they had made no protest publicly.

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are inhabited principally by fishermen whose families came originally from Brittany and Normandy. They have always been extremely patriotic and in the last war the percentage of volunteers to the French army was higher in these islands than in either Canada or Martinique.

Mr. Hofher said that the Free French here could not agree with the point of view of the United States Government. They feel that the Frenchmen living on these islands have a right to decide for themselves whether they should give their allegiance to Vichy or to de Gaulle. Free French officials here do not feel that the Monroe Doctrine is involved, as in the present case no change of nationality of the islands has occurred. They feel that as the islands are in Canadian waters, Canada is the country primarily concerned.

Mr. Hofher read extracts from letters received from a native of St. Pierre starting in January 1941 and ending in July this year. These showed the growth of Free French sympathy and a very strong desire on the part of all the younger people in the islands to join de Gaulle's army and to fight against the Germans. The letters brought out the attempts of Vichy France to propagandize the inhabitants, listed names of both pro-Vichy and pro-de Gaulle officials, and concluded that with the exception of officials, civil service, and a few business people, the entire population was pro-de Gaulle. They also stated that Vichy has attempted to organize the youth movement in the islands patterned along the lines of the Hitler Youth Movement and as an inducement had paid one thousand francs (Vichy) to members.

Mr. Hofher closed by expressing grave concern at the reaction of the Free French all over the world, and particularly in France, if these islands

Colonel Paxton

- 2 -

December 30, 1941

were given back to Vichy. He said that many Free Frenchmen here had already expressed to him the feeling that if this occurred, they might as well give up their support of the de Gaulloist government. He said he felt that those in France who were resisting the Germans felt that their efforts were useless because they were counting greatly on the help of the United States and the return of these islands to Vichy sovereignty would be considered by them as proof that the United States was supporting Vichy and not de Gaulle.

The belief was expressed by Mr. Hefner and others at the meeting that the effect of such a transfer back to Vichy would have very serious effects on the French fleet. It was pointed out that the majority of sailors in the French Navy come from Brittany and Normandy and they would therefore have a particular sympathy for the inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon, whose ancestors came from the same stock. It was stated that according to the best estimates now available, 87% of the crews of the French Navy (this does not include officers) still refuse to fight for the Axis. It is felt that this condition is the only thing that prevents Admiral Darlan from turning the French Navy over to Hitler. It was expressed that if the islands were given back to Vichy, the sailors of the fleet would also feel that further resistance was hopeless and that, therefore, they might as well obey their officers if they were ordered to fight on the Axis side. It is felt that as far as the vast majority of the officers of the fleet are concerned, Hitler could have the Navy any time he asks for it.

Mr. Hefner further stated that the governments of England, Canada, and the United States knew of the de Gaulloist plan to take St. Pierre and Miquelon. Negotiations with the United States, he said, had been proceeding for some time. It was only because of the increased pressure by the Vichy authorities in the islands and the resultant increase of public sentiment against it that the seizure was made at this time.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Free French do not believe in Admiral Robert or his agreement regarding Martinique. They feel that whatever agreement he made will be kept only as long as it is to the advantage of Vichy France.

The Free French feel that in the future the Vichy Government is going to clamp down and allow no one to leave France. Very few people have been allowed to leave since October though a few have been helped by anti-Vichy officials in the passport bureau.

NTH

pls

To  
Not present  
I would like  
you to examine  
the letter  
and  
see if it  
is necessary to send another letter.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FBI

X X-2

Relations

20 December 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR General DONOVAN

Re: R-17: Letter to sugar Hoover

I am attaching a letter which I wish you to send to sugar Hoover. Our relations in recent months have been fairly satisfactory and I think the boys at FBI on the working level are most anxious to work with us. I think sending this letter might improve the situation. At any rate, for purposes of the record I think the matters referred to should be called to his attention in writing.

JRM  
James R. Murphy

CONFIDENTIAL

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I want to express to you my satisfaction with the manner in which the OSS X-2 Branch (which deals exclusively with counter-espionage) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have worked together on problems of mutual interest and cooperated to the general good of the country.

The OSS/X-2 Branch has been charged with the responsibility for activities in areas outside of the Western Hemisphere and in the execution of this task has benefited from its close and cordial relations with the FBI. In return, all information of interest to your agency in connection with its work in the Western Hemisphere has been promptly made available. This spirit of goodwill and confidence shared by the FBI and OSS in their counter-espionage activities is a matter of great satisfaction. In order to maintain this relationship, and to make it even more effective, there are a few points which I am presenting to you for your consideration.

On October 19, X-2 Branch was furnished a copy by your representative, Mr. C. Darwin Marron, of a report on Prisoner of War Oskar Mantel. As a result of this report and an additional report received from MIS, X-2 prepared to undertake certain action in the Eastern Hemisphere. Your agency was so advised. It was subsequently learned that information available in this case and affecting individuals in Europe, for reasons which were not clear, had not been included in the above-mentioned reports. Since this information, and any similar undisclosed information, could affect the proposed action, X-2's position in the matter had to be reviewed and the matter delayed.

The information in question had already been transmitted by your office in London to the British while X-2 Branch, though at work on the closest terms with the British, was not informed. In such cases, I am advised that our British counterpart engaged in counter-espionage is not allowed to make information obtained from the FBI available to X-2.

- 2 -

Prior to this incident an earlier dissemination had been made to the British of vital facts in the Mantel case. These facts had been carefully guarded by X-2 Branch, acting on the advice of MIS and FBI. It appears that this dissemination also, which was made without the knowledge of X-2, resulted from the policy followed by your department of dealing directly with the British without informing X-2.

Such cases as the above are exceptional but they involve procedures which I am sure you will agree, if continued, would be detrimental to the efficiency of our joint counter-espionage undertakings.

Our X-2 Branch is, as you know, in daily and close contact with American and Allied intelligence agencies. It has built up a force trained to operate professionally in the field of counter-espionage throughout the Eastern Hemisphere. Much of its material is derived from sources which are most secret, for the protection of which this Branch is charged with heavy responsibility. Moreover, the sources of information abroad available to OSS/X-2 cover a range both geographically and in interest such as no other American agency has. It seems to me therefore of utmost importance to American counter-espionage that the capacities and discretion of this Branch be understood. I recommend, therefore, that in the future all matters of counter-espionage interest in the possession of the FBI affecting areas other than this Hemisphere could be most efficiently handled through OSS/X-2, the American agency best equipped for the purpose and through its organization both overseas and in Washington, most easily accessible to the FBI.

I understand the X-2 Branch has already brought to the attention of your office a recent incident involving the case with which you are familiar. X-2 Branch raised the question of the Legal Attaché's refusal to turn over to the X-2 representative in Madrid certain information concerning German espionage personalities, organization and methods of training.

It has been the experience of X-2 Branch that inquiries addressed to the FBI have been frequently answered negatively on the ground that native cases are involved. It is well understood that your agency has great responsibility for strict security. However, the withholding of vital information from the agency entrusted with counter-espionage in the Eastern Hemisphere may affect incalculably the success and security of operations in the European and other theaters.

- 3 -

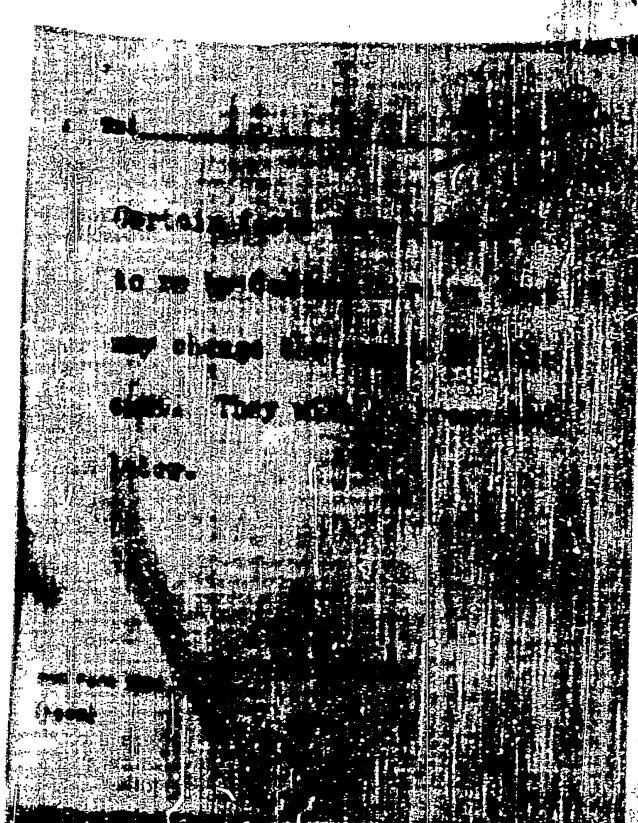
You are aware of the fact that OSS/X-2 is charged by the Theatre Commanders in the European and Mediterranean areas with responsibility for all counter-espionage in these areas. Since OSS/X-2 is directly responsible to these officers for the efficient discharge of its duties, you will understand the importance of this matter.

As stated above, it is the first concern of OSS/X-2 to protect its sources of information. Its representatives are thoroughly aware of the importance of security and thoroughly trained in its techniques. This is a matter upon which I have been most insistent. I trust, therefore, that this matter will be given your serious consideration and that a more elastic rule for exchange of information with OSS/X-2 may be established.

I feel, as I am sure you do, that for the sake of our common objective every effort should be made to preserve the spirit of cooperation and confidence which has existed between our agencies. It is for this reason that these matters are brought to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan  
Director



P. 142 C  
B. 1

**SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
S-2, G-2  
FBI LIAISON UNIT**

X S.O.S. Document  
x Rye, Fred & Hall  
5 July 1945

Dear Colonel Smith,

I have been informed by Special Agent Richard G. Thompson who is attached to your headquarters that Special Agent Hollister, Jr., who is presently on temporary duty with 12th AG and presently on location with 3rd Div. Army at Paris, has been accused by S-2, G-2 of abstracting papers from some files at Stuttgart and sending them directly back to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington.

It is because this is a reflection not only on the integrity of Special Agent Clark, but also on the Service of which I am proud to form a part that I am taking the liberty of calling the facts of this matter personally to your attention.

In the first place Clark has never been in Stuttgart, nor have any of the other FBI agents assigned to the European Theater. In the second place the documents in question (from the Deutsche Akademie Institute at Stuttgart) were sent to my office in Paris by the document section of G-2 (S-2) and returned by me to them. As a matter of fact, Clark was stationed in Paris at this time and he and I together made a study of the documents involved.

On 5 May 1945, I was telephonically advised by Capt. Martens of the G-2 document section that his office had received from 6th Army Group five bags of documents carried the location K-IV. He wished to know if he would like to have those documents for a week for the purpose of examination. I told him that he would and sent a car out to collect them. They came to us with the attached invoice (see attachment #1).

Upon examining them, Special Agent Clark and I discovered that all this material about one half dealt with French organizations in France and Belgium and one, accordingly, of primary interest to both. I therefore telephoned Lt. (jg) John Martin of G-2, 3rd Paris and told him that we had some paper which I felt was of interest to his organizations. We met over, on May 7, 1945, at G-2 and asked Shultz who was in charge of the document section and said that they were of considerable interest and that he felt they could be microfilmed. Accordingly, I again telephoned Captain Martens and told him that I was turning over some of the documents that he had sent me to G-2 for photographing and requested that they be given a little time so that they could complete the job. This was agreed upon and a telephone from G-2 picking up the documents for this purpose.

On 10 May we had completed our examination and after the documents given out were returned, accordingly I had them taken to and by Special Agent Clark to G-2 Document section at Versailles under the date of 10 May 1945 (see attachment #2).

-2-

At the same time I also prepared a letter for my chief in Washington explaining to him the nature of the documents which we had examined and explaining to him that I could not send them back directly but that they would have to go back from SWARY to M.I.C. of the War Department and that those three of interest to the FBI would be called to its attention. A copy of this letter is also attached (See Attachment #3).

It later developed that the microfilming done by SCI was so poor as to nearly illegible and I received at least two telephone calls from them wanting to know what had become of their documents. On both occasions I informed them that they had been returned to the War Department by SWARY Document section in accordance with established Army procedure and that the documents which I had been able to lend to them for microfilming, had been labelled "For CIO" by me, although they had not been previously so marked, and that they could naturally be made available to CGS Washington by MDC of the War Department.

They did not, however, let the matter drop there. On June 19, 1945, I received a note from Mr. John Simpson, our London Representative telling me that we had been accused by CGS there of having "abstracted" some documents from AGT Stuttgart and of having forwarded them out of channels to the Bureau. By letter dated June 20, 1945, I explained the whole thing to him in order that Mr. Robert Plum, director of the War Room, might be in possession of the true facts. (See Attachment #4).

This, apparently, was not all. Five days ago the same accusation was repeated to me by Inspector Mr. Joseph Lynch of the FBI who came to see me at a conference in Paris. He told me that we were being openly accused by CGS in Washington of having stolen some of their documents. Now an accusation develops here in the theater.

I feel, Colonel, that I may speak absolutely frankly in telling you that this is not the first unfounded accusation that has been levelled against us by CGS here. This distresses me to a high degree inasmuch as I personally, and the men under me at my direction, have been absolutely meticulous and scrupulous in our dealings with other investigative Agencies and the Counterintelligence services of the United States Army. In fact I have made a standard practice of turning over not only copies of reports, but our entire file in various matters in which I felt that any other Agency might have an interest.

Accordingly, I would appreciate it both personally and officially if you would call the attention of CGS, and whatever others have complained of our alleged transgression, officially to the actual facts in this case. I would like done it no more than just if the officer who has labelled the FBI in this unjustified way were asked personally to acknowledge to me the fact that he was in error.

Very truly yours,

A/ Frederick Ayer Jr.  
✓ FREDERICK AYER JR.  
Head FBI Liaison Unit

**AS Attachment #1****037**

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2**

**REGISTRATION NO. 681/2000/R: 3064****1 MAY 1945**

**SUBJECT: Enemy documents: FBI liaison  
15th Avenue West, Paris, 16  
20e  
Phone Ant 6837**

**In the following assignment of captured enemy documents is despatched  
for your information:**

- a. QUANTITY: 5 bags**
- b. WEIGHT: \_\_\_\_\_**
- c. CARRIER: \_\_\_\_\_**
- d. REMARKS: Item 6th May, 1945, without invoice**

**Received in 4 bags, forwarded in 5 under  
registration 3064 a, 3064b, 3064c, 3064d, 3064e**

**These documents consist of correspondence, maps,  
file cards, etc.**

- i. It is requested that these documents be submitted within a period of  
seven days and forwarded to this headquarters under separate cover, quoting  
681/2000/R: 3064.**
- j. In the event of the necessity existing to retain documents for an extended  
period, application must be made, in writing, to G-2 Bureau Headquarters,  
Supreme Headquarters, AAF, AFHQ HQ.**

**FOR THE AD OF G. G-2****RECORDED****(Signed)**

**T. CONNELL  
Supt., Inf.**

**RECORDED****(Signed)**

At attachment #1

COPY

MRI STATION  
15 Ave. Marquet  
Paris, 16

14 May 1945

REGISTRATION NO. ORI/2000/NO. 2000

TO: 6-1 permanent sections  
Supreme Rq ABF  
AFB TSY

There are returned herewith captured enemy documents made available to this section for inspection under your registration number 6000.

REINHOLD ASKE, Jr.

~~Attachment 3~~

COPY

PARADE

Berlin, Germany  
19 May 1945Confidential  
Via Army Pouch

DIRECTOR, FBI

Attention: G-2 European Desk

Re: ANGLAIS ORGANIZATION,  
DEUTSCHE ANGLAIS INSTITUTE,  
AMERICAN AMBASSY, BERLIN, G.-R.

BUREAU G-2,

Among the mass of documents seized at Stuttgart, Germany, by Allied Target Force were the files of ERNST GRIMMEL, of the Angralde Organization whose identity is well known to the Bureau. These documents were then numbered "Attachment 302" and forwarded to the G-2BIV document section at Versailles. Through Captain MAXWELL of this section, this office obtained permission to hold for study these documents for a period of one week. We request that they are not to be shipped back by this office as that it would interfere with the standard operating procedure and record system of the Bureau. However, we have carefully studied this material in order that the portion which appears to be of direct interest to the Bureau could be held by us.

In turn, I have selected and labeled the following documents of this nature:

5 volumes fragments (quartermaster) killed here by American forces in Germany for Headquarters, G-2.

4 volumes of correspondence (correspondence) of the Angralde Organization USA (marked 402).

2 volumes of correspondence, as above, (marked 402).

4 volumes of publications (bulletins) of the Angralde Organization USA.

4 volumes (A to D) of internal correspondence of the Angralde Organization.

5 volumes (A to E) of internal correspondence of the Angralde Organization.

RECORDED AND INDEXED  
JUN 1945  
FBI - BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY

Letter to Director  
RE: AKADEMISCHES ORGANIZATION

Paris, France  
13 May 1945

- 3 volumes of questionnaires filled out by Germans living abroad for the Deutsche Auslandsinstitut.
- 1 large pasteboard box containing questionnaires similar to those above (very old).
- 1 wooden box containing a card index mailing list of DAI.
- 1 volume containing correspondence of ERNST GÖTTSCHE.
- 1 volume of DAI correspondence with foreign countries.
- 1 volume containing a mailing list for stations and colonies territories (possibly a mailing list compiled by WILHELM MEYER for his German language newspaper).
- 1 envelope containing letters from the USA to DAI.
- 1 envelope containing letters from South America to DAI.
- 1 large envelope containing pictures of members and relatives of members and officials of Deutsche Auslandsinstitut, the American branch of the pre-war Deutsches Reich, the Dutch branch of the pre-war Deutsches Reich, the American branch of the pre-war Deutsches Reich, and the German American Bund. (Most of these pictures were taken in the last the identification, such as to name and place of birth, and various organizations of the leaders depicted.)

Of these documents, the only ones which appeared to have any immediate operational value for this office were the five volumes of questionnaires filled out by Germans living abroad for the Deutsche Auslandsinstitut. Although no names were applicable for this organization, filled out by Germans who had studied in the United States. In most cases, these persons gave their citizenship and family names, as well as their past affiliations. Most names and Party names of over approximately 1500 names listed, about 400 stated that their citizenship was American. All of these belonged to the Bund, many of them to other organizations, and about six gave Nazi membership and Party names, or stated they were expecting for membership in the Party.

After a conference with Mr. Hugh Patterson, Commissioner of the Alien Registry in Berlin, these documents were transferred to the Bureau of Alien Registration. It was determined that the names of all Americans or former citizens might be used for names of the persons listed in the questionnaires. Accordingly, the names of all Americans and former citizens were deleted from the questionnaires, leaving names of the persons listed in the questionnaires. It was also determined that the names of all Americans and former citizens were to be used for names of the persons listed in the questionnaires.

AMERICAN  
FEDERAL  
COUNCIL  
FOR  
INTER-AMERICAN  
AFFAIRS

BUREAU

It is respectfully submitted that the American Federal Council for Inter-American Affairs, the author of the first 11 of these documents, is anxious to have the last 10 of these documents which would complete the series. These documents, the products of negotiations between the A.F.I.A.C. and the Central Intelligence Agency, the Organization of American States, the Pan American Institute, the Inter-American Language Agency and such organizations as the IAB, the OAS, and the Inter-American Bank, are to be released.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK AYER, JR.  
SA

~~Attachment A~~

COPY

File #

Frankfurt, Germany  
20 June 1945CONFIDENTIAL  
Via Army PostalMr. John A. Dispensa,  
Legal Attaché  
American Embassy  
London, England.

Dear John:

Received your note of June 4, 1945, concerning your conversation with Mr. ELLIOTT. Since it all rest on this information, first of all, there was no paper from our government. Secondly, nothing was extracted. What actually happened was this: The target team in question seized the documents of the ZAL (ZENTRALES AMMUNITIONSMINISTER) at Stuttgart. Likewise some documents on from the ARMEESERIALISATION and some papers from various French units dealing with various groups. All of these were shipped to us through the Government Section of GHQAF, marked "Via the PAX".

Upon examination of these mail cases, we discovered that there did not contain material of interest solely to GHQ. Accordingly, I immediately got in touch with Lt. COLONEL G. R. PARKER, and he sent an order around over to inspect the papers. He then turned the papers over to the Office of Strategic Services. After they had completed this job, the returned the paper to us. The Government Section of GHQAF (or Headquarters) in GHQ, Washington, in the War Department Document Area, the papers which pertained to our war against Germany made as to their nature and content and those, too, were forwarded to Washington via the Government Section of GHQAF.

It later transpired that additional documents by U.S. and other governments to the Allies and they immediately sent up a wire and we had some documents. Strictly speaking, we did have a formal or written agreement for them to hold the documents long enough for them to be used in the negotiations, we done only through personal contact and without any kind of written agreement.

The documents which could not be the ZAL and the American GHQ, can be the basis of the German and hence no possible basis for any kind of claim. However, they do contain some very valuable information and the condition of the American Government and the United States. However, if these are presented as facts, we do not care and I would like to have document submitted later at the War Department Document Area, Washington, D.C. for further possible questions concerning the same. The findings concerning contents of these papers, the British will be advised of it to us.

20 June 1945

I am glad that you have been able to make arrangements to keep direct liaison with the war zone, as this is a development which will be of great assistance to our work. We are now in a position where we have access to most interrogation reports, but if the existence of some specific types come to our attention, and we have not been able to see them, I will let you know. This goes also for some questions which we may want to ask of OSS personnel retained at (2), which questions we did not get a chance to ask while those personnel were here.

I have informed the boys in the field of this arrangement, and I have likewise instructed Thompson to take care of the question of the memorandum. As I read the previous cable right, the S was a little bit up in the air about the MEMORANDUM. However, I am also writing them a letter, telling them to stand by.

Hope to see you soon. My best regards to THOMPSON.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK ALLEN, Jr.

*FINN, JEWELL*

*X Anderson, Ft. Davis*  
*X McCaffrey, Sgt. Connelly*

26 July 1944

Rev. Joseph. A. McCaffrey  
 333 West 42nd Street  
 New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Father McCaffrey:

After receipt of your letter of 10 July 1944 addressed to Colonel Weston, we again contacted both the Adjutant General's Office and the Office of the Provost Marshall General. The former informed us that a communication had been forwarded through channels to Sgt. McCaffrey's unit commander requesting an official report as to whether or not your nephew was "missing." Until this report is received, the Adjutant General cannot report him officially as "missing in action."

In the meantime the Office of the Provost Marshall General requests that the card (or a photostatic copy of both sides of the card) received from Sgt. McCaffrey in the prison camp in Germany be submitted at once. It is the opinion of that office that if the Adjutant General does not hear from Sgt. McCaffrey's unit commander it will accept the card as sufficient evidence of his internment and then permit the labels to go out as originally intended.

If you will forward us the requested card (or photostatic copies of it) I will see that it is turned over to the proper officials in the Office of the Provost Marshall General.

Sincerely yours,

Duncan G. Lee  
 Major, AUS  
 Chief, Secretariat

320 WEST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

*I Anderson, Jr - David  
McCaffrey, Ig Columbus*

July 18, 1944

Mr. G. Edward Buxton,  
Office of Strategic Services,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On June 23rd I addressed a letter to General Donovan, requesting information concerning my nephew, Sergeant Cornelius D. McCaffrey, who was a prisoner in Germany. This letter was referred to you.

Under date of July 1st, 1944, you very kindly wrote to me concerning your inquiry about this matter. In your letter you stated that "The Provost Marshall's Office has promised not only to notify the Adjutant General's Office, but also to forward to Sergeant McCaffrey's family, the necessary information and permits for mailing packages to your nephew". To date no further word has been received from the Adjutant General's Office, nor have we received any permits for mailing packages.

You can understand how anxious we are to have this boy, who was wounded and captured, receive all the small comforts that are granted to him in his position.

Sincerely yours,

*J. A. McCaffrey*  
Rev. Joseph A. McCaffrey

FINN, James 14157  
X Jackson, Jr Davis  
McCaffrey, SGT Firing

1 July 1944

Rev. Joseph A. McCaffrey  
329 West 44th Street  
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Reverend McCaffrey:

Your letter of 23 June 1944 addressed to General Parham requesting certain information concerning your son, Sgt. Cornelius D. McCaffrey, was forwarded to me in the General's absence from the office. After reading it I asked one of my officers to contact the office of the Provost Marshal, War Department, with respect to the information requested by you.

His report to me was as follows: The Defense government has not sent the regular notification concerning your nephew's status as a prisoner of war through the Red Cross, to the Adjutant General's Office. However, the Provost Marshal has recently learned through reliable channels that Sgt. McCaffrey is a prisoner of war. The Provost Marshal's office has promised to see that you will be notified the Adjutant General has also been informed and prompt for mailing packages.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Thompson  
Adj'tant General

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: 1st Lt. Peter F. Pugliese, Rm 228 Adm. Bldg.  
 RECD: 1st Lt. Howard W. Kunkle, 24th & F St., NW  
 SUBJECT: Sgt. Cornelius D. McCaffrey, 32 185 952

FINAL, AM 2, 14, 059  
 X Anderson, P.A. Daniel J.  
 x McCaffrey, SGT/Memo

## SECRETARIAT

DA 194420N 23 1944 23 1944 5 03

OSS

1. The German government has not sent the regular notification concerning Sgt. McCaffrey's status as a prisoner of war, thru the Red Cross, to The Adjutant General's Office. However the Provost Marshall has recently learned thru other channels that he is a prisoner and will notify The Adjutant General's Office.
2. The Provost Marshall's office (Lt. Lee) promised to forward the necessary information and permit for mailing packages to Sgt. McCaffrey's father immediately.

*Howard W. Kunkle*  
 HOWARD W. KUNKLE,  
 1st Lt., OSS,  
 Asst. Adjutant.

Enccl.  
 Ltr fr Rev. J.A. McCaffrey

14-05-9

1st Lt. Peter P. Puglione, Jr 226th Abn. Bdg.

29 June 1944

1st Lt. Edward W. Dunphy, 20th A P Sq., NW

Sgt. Cornelius D. McAffrey, 2d 126 ABG

1. The German government has not sent the regular notification concerning Sgt. McAffrey's status as a prisoner of war, thru the Red Cross, to the Adjutant General's Office. However the Provost Marshall has recently learned thru other channels that he is a prisoner and will notify the Adjutant General's Office.

2. The Provost Marshall's office (A.A. Lee) promised to forward the necessary information and permit for mailing packages to Sgt. McAffrey at Ansbach immediately.

Edward W. [unclear]  
1st Lt. [unclear]  
Ansbach, Germany

*[Signature]*  
For Dr Gen. Adm. Secretary

27 June 1964

*James*

*James B. Kelly*

*X Mc Caffrey  
x Anderson*

Captain Lammer  
Subject: ~~Information Request~~  
~~Information Request~~

Will you please have Lt. Col. [redacted] contact me with respect to the attached letter.

After the letter has served its purpose, will you kindly return it to the bearers.

For the Chief, [redacted]

*James P. Mc Caffrey  
Lt. Col., USAF*

Finn. 14059  
W. C. C. (coffee)

Rev JOSEPH A. McCAFFREY  
328 WEST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

June 23, 1944

Brig.-Gen. William Donovan,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brigadier General Donovan:

I would like to bring the following matter to your attention, because of the seeming inefficiency of the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department.

My nephew, Sgt. Cornelius D. McCaffrey, Serial No. 38105952, was a member of the 1st Ranger Battalion. He served in the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns. The last letter received from him was dated January 19th. According to radio and newspaper reports many of this battalion were lost in action January 29/30th.

When no word was received from him and he was not reported missing in action by the Government, inquiry was made in the Adjutant General's Office, and word was received that there was no record of him being killed, wounded or missing in action.

On April 27th a letter was received directly from him, stating that he had been wounded and was a prisoner in Germany. This letter was dated March 11th. Since then four or five letters have been received from him. This fact has been reported to the Adjutant General's Office, but no official report has been received from them. In the records of the War Department, he evidently does not exist. His mail has not been returned and no word has been received about him.

The point of the matter is this, that through the Geneva Conference the Germans are willing to allow packages of food stuffs, etc. to be delivered to German prisoners by their nearest of kin. The American Government will not permit these packages to be sent except with the official labels on them, and they have not sent any such labels to the family up to date.

Rev. JOSEPH A. McCAFFREY  
210 WEST 44TH STREET  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. William Donovan  
#2

My concern is that this boy, who like his brother, is a prisoner in Germany, is deprived of the small comforts that might be accorded to him.

Might I ask you to look into this matter and facilitate the sending of these labels? His father is: Dr. Francis S. McCaffrey, 2170 University Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McCaffrey,

Rev. Joseph A. McCaffrey



File Date: 14-29  
X Anderson  
X McCaffrey

15 April 1944

R. J. O. Finn,  
104-14 Aspen Avenue,  
Forest Hills, New York.

Dear Mr. Finn:

General Donovan has now left Washington, but in his absence we should like to acknowledge your letter of 17 March 1944, passing on a letter which you had received from the Right Reverend Joseph A. McCaffrey.

I believe that the General wrote to you on 3 April 1944 in respect of Sergeant Francis J. McCaffrey. In the case of Sergeant Cornelius J. McCaffrey, a check of the records at the War Department has been made but there was no report which confirms that Sergeant Cornelius McCaffrey is missing.

If any additional information is made available to us, we shall certainly get in touch with you. In the event there is a further information, however, the next of kin would be notified directly by the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Finn  
Supt. (J.A.) WCR  
Assistant Chief, Operations

FEB 14 1944  
X W. E. Lenecker  
X McCaffrey

6 April 1944

SUBJECT: Contact with Casualty Branch, TAG.

From: Capt. W. E. Lenecker, Room 21, 24th and F Streets, N. W.

To: Major Duncan C. Lee, Secretariat, 286 Adm. Bldg.

Letters of inquiry submitted to Major Richard Oliver for information on the personnel listed as missing in action are returned herewith.

Information regarding Sgt. Francis J. McCaffrey has been submitted to Lt. Baile of your office last week upon his request.

A check with the Casualty Branch on Sp. Cornelius D. McCaffrey fails to reveal that any casualty report has been furnished on this man by the Theater Commander. An overseas card is maintained by TAG but nothing has been entered thereon to indicate that he is missing in action on War Department records.

From our personnel or "missing in action" files all information obtained by the Casualty Branch is immediately and fully dispatched to the next of kin. In no instance have we been able to develop information additional to that already furnished to the next of kin.

REC

Sutton Hall Apts  
109-14 Acacia Ave  
Forest Hills N.Y.  
Mon. March 27. 1944.

Dear General:-

To supplement my letter of  
March 17<sup>th</sup> I enclose the enclosure in Leffrey's  
letter of the 24<sup>th</sup>. It appears he has two  
refugees missing in action.

Mary Anderson has not received any  
further word of her son Daniel. She is  
bearing up well however.

I am wondering if, when and where  
the letters will reach you, however if  
you do happen to find any news of  
these three missing you may be  
assured it will be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John Frost.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS  
328 WEST 44TH STREET  
NEW YORK

Finn, James, 14,050  
x Uncle Jim  
x Lee Coffey, Jr.

March 24, 1944

Mr. James Finn,  
109-14 Ocean Avenue,  
Forest Hills, L. I.

Dear Jim:

I have your letter in which you inform me that you wrote to General Donovan, asking him to make inquiries about my nephew, Sergeant Francis J. McCaffrey. I thank you very much for your interest.

My other nephew is also missing at the present time, and if General Donovan could obtain any news of them I would appreciate it.

Sgt. Francis J. McCaffrey #<sup>15</sup> Lt. Captain McAffrey  
341st Bomb Squadron,  
97th Bomb Group,  
A.P.O. 580, P.M.  
New York, N. Y.

Reported missing in action February 22nd in bombing  
over Germany.

Sgt. Cornelius D. McCaffrey #<sup>16</sup> No casualty report  
Co. D 1st Ranger Bn.,  
A.P.O. 512, P.M.,  
New York, N. Y.

This man is currently known as  
(dead or missing)  
(discrepancy and uncertainty)

Reported missing in action January 30th.

Probably if you would forward this information to  
General Donovan, it might be helpful in his inquiry.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McCaffrey

Mrs. Joseph A. McCaffrey

Finn, James. 14019  
X Anderson, Lt. D  
X McCaffrey, Sgt. #9

1 April 1944

Mr. J. G. Finn  
11-14 Ascan Avenue  
Forest Hills, New York

Dear Jim:

I pursued the inquiry as you asked, but I am afraid that I cannot furnish you with any information for Mrs. Anderson and Lieutenant McCaffrey beyond that which has already been given to them by the War Department. Our follow-up on Mrs. Anderson's son confirmed that he has been missing in action since the 4th of February, having been lost in Italy. I believe that Mrs. Anderson was notified by telegram on 15 March 1944 and that it was confirmed to her by letter on 18 March 1944.

In the case of Sgt. McCaffrey, the records reveal that he has been missing in action since 22 February 1944 while engaged in operations over Germany. The next of kin were notified by a telegram dated 14 March 1944 and this was confirmed by letter, dated 27 March 1944.

I am sorry that there is no further information available at the present time. We are having the same difficulty concerning our own son.

If I hear anything further, you may be sure I will let you know.

I'm leaving in a  
day or two but  
hope to see you  
etc. Q

Maternally yours,

William J. Donovan  
Director

*Fine, James 14.019**X Anderson, Lt. D.S.  
X McCaffrey, 1st Lt. 44.*

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

30 March 1944

1944 MAR 30 3/24  
1944 MAR 31 PM 4 02

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Bain, USNR.

FROM: Captain W. N. Lenocker.

SUBJECT: Casualty reports.

In response to your memorandum, and attached copy of letter to General Donovan, we have checked with the Information Section, Casualty Branch, in regard to the personnel mentioned.

It appears that the Casualty Branch has in each instance furnished the next of kin with all information received from the Commanding General of the theater.

In the case of Second Lieutenant Daniel J. Anderson, Casualty Branch records reveal that Mrs. Anderson was notified that Lieutenant Anderson was missing in action since 4 February 1944, in a telegram dated 15 March 1944. A follow-up letter confirming this information was sent to her on 18 March 1944. The records did reveal that he was missing in action in Italy.

In the case of Sergeant Francis J. McCaffrey, Serial Number 15154971, Casualty Branch records reveal that next of kin was notified that he was missing in action in a telegram dated 14 March 1944, and a follow-up letter confirming this dated 17 March 1944. Records reveal that he was missing in action since 22 February 1944 while in operations over Germany.

In the case of First Lieutenant John C. Morgan, Air Corps, Serial Number 22044877, Casualty Branch records reveal that he was missing in action since 6 March 1944, in the European Theater of Operations. A telegram confirming this was sent to the next of kin on 27 March 1944, with a follow-up letter going out probably today or tomorrow.

In checking the Casualty Branch records on the individuals mentioned above, we find that the War Department keeps the next of kin advised of all information they receive from the Commanding General of the theater. The confirming letter is quite informational to the next of kin, and states definitely that additional information will be sent as soon as the whereabouts of the individual or his status is known. It goes on further to state that the Casualty Branch will communicate with the next of kin on the expiration of three months in the event no information is available or prior to that, should they be in receipt of any information.

We regret that we were unable to obtain any further information in regard to these men; however, it is our opinion from a survey of the files that the next of kin have been furnished all information that

This sheet made available to the Casualty Branch.

  
M. K. L.

ASS FOR AGENT

RECORDED  
[REDACTED]  
SIR, YOU REQUEST FOR THE GENERAL OVER  
INFORMATION, TO YOU CAN CONCERNING THE  
SUBJECT ENCLOSED IN THE ATTACHED  
AS WELL AS ANYTHING IN ADDITION.

AS SOON AS YOU RECEIVE THIS INFORMATION,  
YOU SHOULD FORWARD THE SAME AND FORTH  
TO THE ATTACHED.

CIA  
[REDACTED]

*Frances, James, 14, son  
x Anderson, St. Francis J.  
The Capp. of St. Francis J.*

109 - 14 Ascan Ave.  
Forest Hills, N. Y.  
Sunday, March 19, 1944

*Dear General:*

Mrs. Anderson would appreciate any information you might be able to secure about her son, Lt. James J. Anderson #0,493,658 Company B 100th Inf., Battalion Separate. The War Dept. notified her on March 16 that he had been "Missing in Action" since February 22, 1944.

Don signor McCaffrey (Father Duffy's successor at Holy Cross Church) then asked me if I would... If you could find anything about his nephew, Capt. Francis J. McCaffrey, abomber, who was reported "Missing in Action" since Feb. 22, 1944. He did not leave his organization.

I was glad to find you looking so well considering that you have been through. We will say to you that you will continue in the very best.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Finn

*SECRET*

14059  
John D. Linn & Son Company  
109-14 Ocean Ave  
Forest Hills N.Y.  
Sunday March 19, 1944.

Dear General:-

Mrs. Anderson would appreciate any information you might be able to secure about her son X. S. Daniel J. Anderson # 0493658 Company B. 100<sup>th</sup> Inf. Battalion Separate. The War Dept. notified her on March 16 that he had been "Missing in Action" since February 4, 1944.

Monique M. Leaffey (Fr. Duffy's widow at Holy Cross Church) thus asked me if I would ask you if you could find anything about his nephew Sgt. Francis J. M. Leaffey, a brazier, who was reported "Missing in Action" since Feb. 22, 1944. He did not know his organization.

I was glad to find you looking so well considering what you have been through we will say a few words that you will continue in the very best.

Sincerely yours,  
John Dunn.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FOR AERONAUTICS

1938 NEW YORK AVENUE AND K STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



May 21, 1945

Major General William J. Donovan  
Director, Office of Strategic Services  
25th and E Streets, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear General Donovan:

This letter is in appreciation of the very fine work that has been done for this Committee and for the Government by Achille Ferrri of Piedmont, Italy.

Through the agency of the Office of Strategic Services we obtained Major Ferrri's services immediately after the fall of Rome. Major Ferrri was in charge of the largest supersonic wind tunnel in the world, and had conducted some very important investigations on various wing forms. He brought the laboratory data to this country, and under the direction of our technical staff has prepared a report on the tests of all aircraft sections at high Mach numbers. Major Ferrri had worked for a year or so obtaining these data, but had not had an opportunity to prepare the release until he was brought to this country by the Office of Strategic Services. This information is of particular value at this time, and obtaining it in this manner will save the Government a great deal of time and money which would otherwise be spent if the same facilities had to carry out the necessary investigation.

The Committee appreciates very much the service rendered by the Office of Strategic Services in obtaining Major Ferrri's services.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

W. L. RICHARDSON

Executive Secretary

Acting Director

DSS Form 40016

DATE 18 April 1945

TO: Colonel Buxton

For your information and files.

A. William Assmuth, Jr.

~~How to  
use  
law  
and  
S.E.B.~~

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

(4/9/45)

**SECRET**

16 April 1945

Mr. Antonio Perri  
 c/o Mr. John P. Victory  
 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics  
 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the memorandum of agreement dated 21 September 1944 and effective 16 September 1944, by the terms of which you were employed by the United States of America for a period of ninety (90) days from said effective date. Further reference is made to our letter to you, dated 18 December 1944, offering renewal of said agreement. This offer of renewal was subsequently accepted by you.

It is desired by the Government that this employment shall be continued under the terms and conditions of the original agreement. Accordingly, the Government hereby offers to renew said agreement upon the following terms:

1. The renewal of said agreement shall be for a further period of ninety (90) days commencing 16 March 1945, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 hereto.
2. Upon acceptance of this renewal offer by you, the agreement of 21 September 1944 shall be deemed to be in full force and effect for the renewal period, and neither party shall be entitled to terminate said agreement during such period; provided, however, that should you, prior to 16 June 1945, be appointed in the civil service of the United States, to a position in the professional and scientific service, grade 4 or higher, or to a non-civil-service position of equal or higher compensation, then said agreement shall automatically terminate upon your entrance directly in such position.
3. Your compensation shall be the net sum of \$850., payable in equal monthly installments during such renewal period or until this agreement shall terminate in accordance

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

with the provisions of paragraph 8 hereof. The net sum specified above shall be over and above all Federal income taxes, which the Government undertakes to pay or adjust on income received by you under this agreement.

If you agree to a renewal upon the foregoing terms, please sign the original of this letter and return it to the undersigned, retaining the copy for your personal use.

Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By \_\_\_\_\_

R. J. Webb  
Contracting Officer  
Office of Strategic Services

Dated April 1944

I hereby agree to a renewal of the agreement of em-  
ployment dated 21 September 1944 upon the terms set forth  
above.

Witness:

John W. White

cc: Col. Murray  
Lt. Russell-Mr. Sullivan  
Colonel Edward White  
Colonel Dix

**SECRET**

1316  
Ferrari  
~~SECRETARIO~~  
x Harry Dent

11/27 10  
November 1964  
FM4 AGW AM 11 16

DSS

Mr. J. W. Clegg, Jr.  
CIA Staff Service  
Washington, D.C.

RE: Ferrari

In the Ferrari matter I want you to know we were  
not at all stuffy about it. I don't know if Margaret Feldman  
had a secretarial title or not. I think she signed by her but didn't  
have a title. I have used your name, and I was merely checking  
to see if you learned she's quite a personage at CIA.  
If she had written the letter on a letterhead or signed  
it with her title, it would have been serviced without  
any difficulty.

It's good to have clarified, you can be  
assured we will do what you ask.

Best regards,

Also to hear from you.

*Henderson*

MANUEL N. HENDERSON  
Major, A. O.  
Secretary

63-134134-10

15,114  
Ferry, Fulbright  
~~RESTRICTED~~

x National Administration  
admirable

x High Speed  
v low Lpt  
1 November 1944

x Impartiality

To: Major Norman N. Newhouse  
From: Lt. Col. J. J. Utzell, Jr.  
Subject: Correspondence between Major Ferri and Signora Ferri

Reference is made to your letter of 20 October concerning the use of the pouch for correspondence between Major Ferri and Signora Ferri. As you know, OSS brought Major Ferri to this country at the request of certain other agencies and with the assistance of the Air Forces. He is engaged on a project of real importance to our national security and one in which we have an interest. It early became apparent that his morale would be higher, with the result that his work would be better, if he were in steady communication with his wife. Because of the importance of his work, it was therefore deemed advisable to extend the privileges of the pouch to him.

As you know, mail from Washington is dispatched via the State Department pouch and marked "Unrestricted". It is thought that letters from Signora Ferri might be handled by you in the same manner. We are at all times very careful to abide by the Army regulations, that its pouch be used only for official classified material.

**RESTRICTED**

HEADQUARTERS  
2677th REGIMENT  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (PROVISIONAL)  
APO 534, U.S. ARMY

15.116

Fare Quince

S. C. S. AT

20 October 1944 PM 2 50

OSS

Lt. Ned Putzell, USNR  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lt. Putzell:

We have here a letter from Margaret Feldman asking us to relay by official pouch a letter from Major Ferri to his wife. Miss Feldman's letter to Col. Glavin asks us to extend to Mrs. Ferri the facilities of the pouch service for the transmission of personal correspondence.

As you know, the regulations are clearcut, and we hesitate to violate them.

Miss Feldman says that this has been cleared with you personally and that you have authorized this request. Will you please let me know your desires in this matter.

For the Commanding Officer:

*Newhouse*

NORMAN N. NEWHOUSE  
Major, AC  
Assistant Executive Officer

1 September 1944

Mr. W. F. C. Musso, Chairman  
Advisory Committee  
Information  
Empire Avenue  
London, S. E. C.

Re: Letter from Agent

I would like to make Major Antonio Ferri available to you in accordance with your letter of 20 August 1944 to Mr. Lovell of this Agency.

Mr. Lovell advises me that you and Dr. George Lewis have already talked with Major Ferri and that he will enter upon his work immediately.

Our agreement with Major Ferri is for a period of three months with the privilege of renewal at the end of that time. Will you therefore advise us of your desire as Major Ferri's work progresses. If there is anything further we can do to be of assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

**SECRET**

*Subject to  
Report  
Dr. George Lewis  
and Dyer*

Dr. Jerome C. Mannecker  
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics  
1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Mannecker: *Re: ... former letter of 25 August 1946*  
*It is with pleasure that this office details*  
 to your office Major Antonio Perri, Ph.D. of Rome, Italy, for  
 consulting work. *Second to the understanding*  
*between you and the Bureau of this Office. It was agreed*  
 that the responsibility for Dr. Perri's security while in  
 the United States is to be NSA's.

I understand Dr. Perri has already had the privilege  
 of interviews with you and Dr. George Lewis, and that arrangements  
 have already been made for him to enter upon the work  
 immediately.

This Office has entered into a three month agreement  
 with Dr. Perri regarding his services and finances. This  
 agreement may be renewed if so desired. It is our wish to  
 cooperate with your office from time to time to make certain  
*that you are receiving full cooperation from Dr. Perri and to make it known*  
*cannot be tampering with the content.*

*Very truly yours,*

*George Lewis*

U.S. AIRPORT  
HEADQUARTERS, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
U.S. 5TH

/rr  
16 September 1968

At Your Service

SUBJECT: General Order

TO: Mr. [redacted] - King, American civilian, CJS, WD, atchd 2d/7th Regt  
033 (Prov)  
[redacted] - La Porte Ferri (Italian)

1. The above named individual is authorized to proceed on or about 16 September 1968, from this station to Washington, D.C., reporting upon arrival to the Director, CJS War Department for temporary duty, upon completion of which they are authorized to return to this station.
2. Travel by military aircraft is directed as necessary for the accomplishment of an emergency air mission, AIR TO AIR (C/S, AFHQ). A baggage allowance of sixty-five (65) pounds is authorized for travel by aircraft. An excess baggage allowance of two hundred (200) pounds is authorized.
3. Adjustment for expenses incurred will be made to the War Department by the Office of Strategic Services, (02062-0).

By command of Lieutenant General DAYTON

*H. C. P. H. I.*  
P. C. PISCHER  
Lt Colonel, AFM  
Asst. Adj. Gen.

ENCLOSURE:

AG. Individual	1
Motor, CJS, WD	2
AG. 2d/7th Regt CJS	2
AG. CJS, WD FUSUSA	1
LA. 2d/7th (ASW)	1
AG Reserve	1
AG 2d/7th	1 (Two bags)



*1404110*  
*Agree all*

22111013Z

AC 8100  
1628850

HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
APO 534

AG 200.4/C14a

/cr  
16 September 1944

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : Mr. Peter Lambias, American civilian, OSS, WD, atchd 2677th Regt  
Via, or Antonio Ferri (Italian)

1. The above named individuals are authorized to proceed on or about 17 September 1944, from this station to Washington, D.C., reporting upon arrival to the Director, Office of War Department for temporary duty, upon completion of which they are authorized to return to this station.
2. Travel by military aircraft is directed as necessary for the accomplishment of an emergency or liaison. APR II WAF (C/S, AFHQ). A baggage allowance of fifty-five (55) pounds is authorized for travel by aircraft. An excess baggage allowance of two hundred (200) pounds is authorized.
3. Reimbursement for expenses incurred will be made to the War Department by the Office of Strategic Services. (OSS-6-6)

By command of Lieutenant General SEXTON,

*H. C. Pishot*  
H. C. PISHOT  
Lt Colonel, AGC  
Asst. Adj. Gen.

[Signature]

1. Individual	1
1. Passp, C/S, wt	1
2. 2677th Regt (13)	2
3. Lt Col. SEXTON, HQ, Europe	1
4. 14-14 FA (Air)	1
5. Telegrams	1
6. AG 201 File	1 (Complete)

RECORDED

Tele messages

out 16505 Aug 28

To Algiers # 57094 ✓

in 17076 Sept 2 X

From Algiers # 50494

out 17021 Sept 2

To Algiers # 57984 +

out 16996 Sept 2

To Algiers # 57924 ✓

out 17063 Sept. 4

To Algiers # 58094 +

in 17162 Sept. 9 ✓

From Algiers # 51474

**SECRET**

F. 1 200

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-10-2014 BY SP-100

8 September 1944

X A M P R E S S  
X A M P R E S S  
X A M P R E S S

Major General James P. Hodges  
Headquarters, Army Air Forces  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Hodges:

Thank you very much for your letter of  
7 September concerning the services of Dr. Antonio  
Ferri and the prompt attention which you gave this  
matter.

We note with interest the clearance which  
has been obtained from the Department of State and  
also arrangements being made to clear Dr. Ferri with  
the immigration authorities upon his arrival.

We are continuing to follow this matter  
through our own personnel in the theater and stand  
by to be of any further assistance possible in  
facilitating his coming to this country.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Cheston  
Acting Director

**SECRET**

COMMANDING GENERAL ARMY AIR FORCES  
WASHINGTON D. C.

ATTENTION

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES  
WASHINGTON

6 Sept 1944

FBI, WASHINGTON  
7 SEP 1944

... Charles S. Cheaton  
Acting Director  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cheaton:

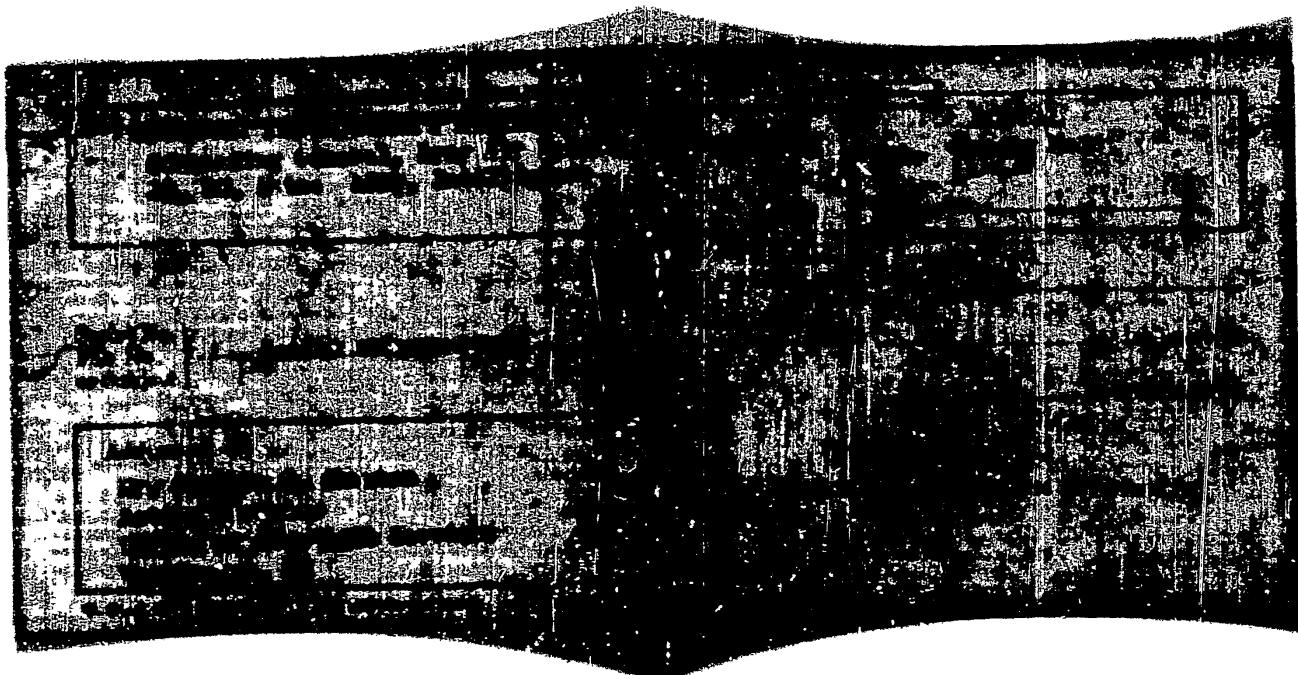
The matter of securing the services of Doctor Antoni Ferri for 90 to 120 days temporary duty with your organization has been cleared with the State Department. A cable is going forward today requesting that he be located immediately in Rome and dispatched to this country by air at the earliest practicable date.

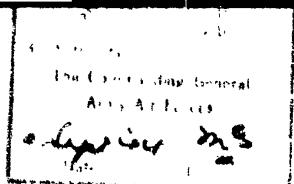
We have requested General Eaker's Headquarters to advise us as to the date of arrival and port of entry so that we can clear the Doctor properly with information authorities. We trust this is the action you intended and that Doctor Ferri will be in your hands shortly.

Sincerely yours,

*James P. Hodges*  
JAMES P. HODGES  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Assistant Chief of Air Staff,  
Intelligence

~~SECRET~~





7 SEP 1944

Mr. Charles S. Coston  
Acting Director  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Coston:

The matter of securing the services of Doctor Antonio Ferri for 90 to 120 days temporary duty with your organization has been cleared with the State Department. A cable is going forward today requesting that he be located immediately in Asia and dispatched to this country by air at the earliest practicable date.

We have requested General Baker's Headquarters to advise us as to the date of arrival and port of entry on this side so that the Doctor can be cleared properly with immigration authorities. We trust this is the action you desired and that Doctor Ferri will be in your hands shortly.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES P. HODGES  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Assistant Chief of Air Staff,  
Intelligence

**SECRET**

ESTE DOCUMENTO ES CONFIDENCIAL AL 100%  
ESTE DOCUMENTO ES CONFIDENCIAL AL 100%

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FOR AERONAUTICS

1500 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., DUPONT CIRCLE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

25 AUGUST 1944

MARCH 1968

**SECRET**

Mr. Stanley F. Lovell  
Director, Research and Development  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D. C.

## STAR STUDY GROUP

Examination of the data from Italy forwarded with your letter of 17 August, indicates that the Italians have made considerable advances in research on high speed and the effects of compressibility. It seems clear that Dr. Antonio Ferri has been responsible for a good deal of this work. Therefore, it would be very useful to this Committee if we had an opportunity to discuss with Dr. Ferri some of the applications of this work to the problems of high speed.

It is therefore requested that the Office of Strategic Services bring Dr. Ferri to Washington for temporary duty.

I learn from the Office of the Coordinator of Research of the Navy Department, that the Navy would also like to discuss certain matters with Mr. Ferri; and I presume that, because of his interest, the Navy would be helpful in arranging transportation.

Understood from our recent conversation that your office could handle the expenses involved in such a visit, and that this office would be responsible for handling matters of reciprocity.

Yours truly,

Aug. 16, 1911

J. C. Hunsaker  
J. C. Hunsaker

127 8. ~~Associate Vice, Coordinator~~  
127 9. ~~Associate Vice, Early Department~~

**SECRET**

*Office Secy. Frank*  
31 Dec. 1944

Mr. John E. O'Gara  
Lt. Colonel Doering

General Donovan has received word from a  
Mr. John Royal of the National Broadcasting Co.,  
that Mr. Frank Farrell, who is with the Marines  
in the Pacific, might be available for service  
with OSM. The General is very anxious that this  
be looked into, but unfortunately we do not have  
any further data.

O. C. D., Jr.

cc: Director Files ✓

*Farrell, Capt. Francis*  
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

to Colonel Buxton  
From Mr. Sullivan  
Subject

x Karpal, John F.  
DATE: 27 December 1944

Attached is a proposed telegram to Mr. John F. Royal in reply to a telegram which he sent General Donovan concerning a Captain Farrell. I have checked with PPB which in turn referred me to Colonel Walker of SI. Colonel Walker advised me that SI, Far East, was extremely interested in this man but that as yet no definite decision has been reached on his proposed assignment to us.

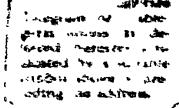
*AWS*  
AWS

# WESTERN UNION

A. H. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

1301

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NL	= Night Letter
LC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
Skip Radiogram	



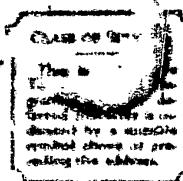
The time shown on the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

118-23 105 L PL=NEWYORK NY 26 557P

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM DONEVAN  
HOTEL ST REGIS NSR=

DEAR GENERAL BILL I UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE ON YOUR OFFICE  
LESS PAPERS CONCERNING ASSIGNMENT OF CAPTAIN OF THE MARINES  
FRANK FARRELL WHO WAS FORMERLY ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE  
NEW YORK TELEGRAM AND WHO HAS JUST HAD AN EXTRAORDINARY  
RECORD OF SERVICE WITH THE MARINES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.  
I DON'T USUALLY DO THIS SORT OF THING BUT FEEL THAT YOU  
SHOULD KNOW THAT FARRELL IS AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN AND WHO I  
FEEL WILL BE THE KIND OF PERSON YOU COULD USE TO ADVANTAGE.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE INFORMATION FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



The time shown on the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

# WESTERN UNION

A. H. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

1301

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NL	= Night Letter
LC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
Skip Radiogram	

BECAUSE I FEEL SO STRONGLY ABOUT THIS I AM TAKING THE  
LIBERTY OF SENDING YOU THIS PERSONAL TELEGRAM.

JOHN F ROYAL.

632P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE INFORMATION FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

9/27/48 L P)

15976

To Farrel

AUX NEWYORK NY RE 557P.

AUDIT GENERAL WILLIAM DUNEVAN

OFFICER OF STRATEGIC SERVICE 25 AND 3ST WASHDC

DEAR GENERAL BILL I UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE ON YOUR OFFICE DESK  
PAPERS CONCERNING ASSIGNMENT OF CAPTAIN OF THE MARINES FRANO  
FARRELL WHO WAS FORMERLY ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE NEW  
YORK TELEGRAM AND WHO HAS JUST MADE AN EXTRAORDINARY RECORD OF  
SERVICE WITH THE MARINES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. I DONT  
USUALLY DO THIS SORT OF THING BUT FEEL THAT YOU SHOULD KNOW  
THAT FARRELL IS AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN AND WHO I FEEL WILL BE  
THE KIND OF PERSON YOU COULD USE TO ADVANTAGE. BECAUSE I  
FEEL SO STRONGLY ABOUT THIS I AM TAKING THE LIBERTY OF  
SENDING YOU THIS PERSONAL TELEGRAM.

JOHN F ROYAL.

7EBP

~~Official Memorandum~~ • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : General MacArthur  
 FROM : W. H. Shepardson  
 SUBJECT:

DATE: 8 August 1945

AM 0 5 15 PM '45

Draft of answers to three points are given below.  
 Will you set these in the proper framework of the order in  
 your possession.

- (A) Under its directive to conduct espionage, counterespionage and research activities with regard to the German enemy OSS is profoundly concerned to have knowledge of I.G. Farben Industrie, its power, its classification, its relation to German government structure and policy, and its relation to German espionage activities.
- (B) OSS for three years has conducted an intensive examination and analysis of all material available to the agency concerning the above aspects of the I.G. Farben. Such material has been filed, indexed and is constantly in use as a supply of information for the interpretation of new intelligence.
- (C) A considerable bulk of individual reports and comprehensive studies have been prepared and made available to appropriate government agencies during the past three years.

## Additional Point:

Sections of the above files considered to be appropriate and useful can be photostated and forwarded to OSS Germany for use where in the pooling of division of labor that may be determined by separate authority.

SECRET

7 August 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SENIOR TEAM:

Subject: Attachment.

The attached message is submitted for the consideration of  
the Senior Team at its 1000 Meeting, 7 August, 1945.

ROY D. SNAPP,

Secretary

~~INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE~~

Restricted AMUG

PRIORITY

From: CG, US Group Control Council, Hochst, Germany  
 To: War Department  
 No. CG 14446

2 August 1945

Ref nr CG 14446 from US Group CG from Director of Intelligence from FIAT signed Clay to far action. .....  
 (14 addressees including J.I.C.).....

1. A meeting will be held at 1000 hours Friday 10 August in Conference Room, 2nd floor, Directors Building, Headquarters, US Group CG (Germany), Hochst, Germany.

2. The purpose of the meeting is:

A. To present to all interested agencies a proposed plan for the coordinated investigation of financial, economic, scientific, and industrial ramifications and subversive activities of I.G. Farben Industries, its subsidiaries and associates, in order to provide intelligence for all interested agencies.

B. To define the purpose and scope of this investigation.

C. To determine the procedure and machinery to be adopted.

D. Further details are being mailed to all addressees.

E. It is requested that all interested agencies send a representative with authority to speak on their behalf at this meeting.

F. As a guide to subsequent planning and so that the appropriate agencies may be subsequently brought into consultation on all relevant subjects, representatives are urgently requested to bring to the meeting a written statement briefly outlining:

A. A definition of their interest in the I.G. Farben Industry.

B. The work, if any, already undertaken, in progress or contemplated by their agency.

C. The reports on the I.G. Farben Industry produced by this agency.

D. All information and instructions to inform FIAT by cable the names of the persons to whom they may make representations through their own PLAN.

30 May 1945

George E. Leisure, Esq.,  
Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lumbard  
Two Wall Street  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Leisure:

In the General's absence I am forwarding to you a copy of letter from General Baker concerning Corporal Joel C. Farrell. Perhaps you will want to forward it to his father.

I hope that Mr. Farrell is successful in the course of action recommended by General Baker.

Sincerely,

R. J. Petrelli, Jr.  
Lieut. (jg), USNR  
Assistant Executive Officer

Enclosure

## HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES

WASHINGTON

28 MAY 1945

Major General William J. Donovan  
Director, Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bill:

I have your letter of 16 May regarding Corporal Joel C. Farrell and the request of his father that the son be released from the Army in order to manage the steel mill.

I can appreciate the father's feelings; however, since Corporal Farrell is assigned overseas and under the jurisdiction of the Theater Commander, concurrence from that source would be necessary prior to final action which is taken by The Adjutant General in each case in this category.

May I suggest that the father initiate a request indicating the need for the services of Corporal Farrell. This should then be forwarded to his son who, on that basis, can initiate a request for release from the Army.

I trust the above will afford you sufficient information to advise Mr. Farrell of the course of action to be taken.

Sincerely,

IRAC RAKER  
Lt Gen, U. S. Army  
Deputy Commander, Army Air Forces

May 28 1945  
28 May 1945

RECORDED IN COMMUNICANT'S OFFICE, ARMY AIR FORCES, WASHINGTON D. C. 25

16 May 1945

Lieut. General Ira C. Eaker  
Deputy Commander AAP and  
Chief of Air Staff  
Room 3E 909  
Pentagon Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Ira:

I am calling to your attention a matter in  
which you may take a human interest.

Mr. Herbert Parrell of the Farrell Steel  
Company, located at Sandusky, Ohio, at the beginning  
of the war suffered a heart attack which has incapaci-  
tated him. He placed in charge of his mill one of his  
sons, who has had complete charge of the running of  
the mill. This young man was in this job as a war  
industry job. Because this son is now ill with a  
nervous condition there is no one in the family to  
handle the job except Corporal Joel C. Parrell, A.S.A.  
3473008, Section 9B-SAB 1, APG 693, New York (who is  
now with the Eighth Air Force).

What the father asks, and I simply pass to  
you, is permission for this boy to be released from the  
Army in order to take on the job of handling this steel  
mill. I promised that I would present it to you for  
such action as you thought fit to take.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

16,152

~~U-CERTIFIED~~

RECD 16 12 38

~~ACQ12 MIC 1220P~~

~~WU S127 27/26~~

CD NEW YORK NY MAY 26 1945 1155A

GENERAL WILLIAM J DONOVAN, OSS

THE ADDRESS WHICH YOU REQUESTED IS CORPORAL JOEL C. FARRELL,  
34730028, SECTION 52, B.A.D.T, APO 635, CARE POSTMASTER,  
NEW YORK. HE IS WITH THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE

GEORGE LEISURE

1225P

34730028 52 1 APO 635..

RECD 16 12 38 1155A

1945 1155A RECD

+ Book

- Strong

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 3, 1942

Mr. Joseph E. Allen  
35 West 32nd Street  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Allen:

In reply to your letter of July 1,  
it is agreeable to me to have you use the  
quotation about Fairbairn's book.

Yours very truly,

J.W.-JW

William J. Donovan

Fairbairn. 6558

+ Book.  
x Strong

Intercom, 1947 6533

\* Book

O APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

35 WEST 32ND STREET

NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE 39 BRUTON ST. STRAND  
CABLE ADDRESS MILANDER

July 1, 1942

Mr. William J. Donovan, Director  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

May we have permission to quote in our  
publicity on GET TOUGH How to Win in Hand-  
to-Hand Fighting by Major W. E. Fairbairn  
the following:

"I know the Captain and he is doing  
very useful work in special training  
with the Army. I think his book will  
be generally very useful."

Or, if you prefer to give us something  
more specific on the book itself we could use  
this also to very good advantage.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. A.

Joseph W. Allen.

JWA:AM

XXXXXX

LETTER OF ATTACHMENT SERVICES

June 30, 1942

Mr. Joseph V. Allen  
11 East 32nd Street  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Allen:

Thank you very much for your letter  
and I greatly appreciate your sending me the  
book by Captain Fairbairn. I know the Captain  
and he is doing very useful work in special  
training with the Army. I think his book will  
be generally very useful.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

JWD:lh

D APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY

35 WEST 32<sup>nd</sup> STREET  
NEW YORK

TELEGRAMS TO 35 WEST 32<sup>nd</sup> STREET, RAND  
MAIL: 1000 1/2 32<sup>nd</sup> STREET, NEW YORK

June 19, 1942

Colonel W. J. Donovan,  
"Q" Building,  
Coordinator of Information,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

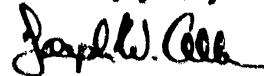
I am sending you a copy of "Get Tough: How to Win in Hand-to-Hand Fighting," by Captain W. E. Fairbairn. This book outlines the method of close combat fighting which Captain Fairbairn has taught to the British Commandos and which he is now teaching to the U. S. Armed Forces in this country. I think you will be interested in this book for two reasons.

1. It shows the methods of close combat fighting now being taught our armed forces.

2. It embraces an attitude and a spirit and a philosophy which we must adopt to win the war - the necessity to GET TOUGH.

I will be interested to receive your opinion of the book.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph W. Allen.

JWA:AM

## COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Captain Doering

DATE June 17, 1942

TO: Colonel Donovan

SUBJECT: Publication of "Get Tough!" by Capt. W. E. Fairbairn

In accordance with our conversation, I submitted the question of the publication and public distribution of Captain Fairbairn's book to the War Department, Military Intelligence Division G-2. Under date of June 15, 1942, I was advised that the Military Intelligence Service has reviewed the book and has no objection to its publication and public distribution or to the captions on the front cover.

Captain Fairbairn has advised me that a similar communication has been received by his London publishers from the British War Office. I see no basis for any further action on our part, and I assume that the book will be published shortly.

CC: Lt. Col. Strong

*S. C. Doering Jr.*  
S. C. Doering, Jr.  
Captain, AUS  
General Counsel

Jury

Hotel Statler  
St. Louis, Mo.

December 2, 1942

Dear Bill:

I wanted so much to talk with you before my precipitate departure from Washington. There are, as you well know, so many things that do not appear on the surface. For the moment there is simply n thing I can do about it, other than to accept the situation and see what can be done later.

Helen arrived in Washington the same evening I left, just in time to leave with me. We are driving through one of the old familiar mid-western blizzards.

Naturally I am frightfully upset about this business and it is quite impossible to discuss it in proper light in a letter. However I hope the situation will one day change and that I may again get back into the war effort.

Never fail me in all good wishes,

Sincerely,

S/  
Norman *Ful*

with me. We are driving  
through one of the old familiar  
mid-western blizzards.

Naturally I am frightened  
upset about this business,  
and it is quite impossible to  
discuss it in proper lights  
in a letter. However I hope  
the situation will one  
day change and that I may  
again get back into the  
war effort.

Helen joins me in all  
good wishes.

Truly,  
Norman

HOTEL STATLER ST. LOUIS

December 2

Dear Bill:-

I wanted so much to  
talk with you before my  
pre-emptive departure from  
Washington. There are, as you  
well know, so many things  
that do not appear on the  
surface. For the moment there  
is simply nothing I can do  
about it, other than to accept  
the situation and see what  
can be done later.

Helen arrived in  
Washington the same evening  
I left, just in time to leave

Mr. Robert B. Fiske  
9568

December 14, 1942

Mr. Robert B. Fiske  
American Cyanamid Company  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Fiske:

Thank you for your note. I am sorry  
you're not going to be with us, but I think  
I can understand the reasons for your decision.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA  
NEW YORK

Tuesday, December 8<sup>th</sup>

Dear Colonel Donovan:-

I have given a great deal of thought to the matter which you were kind enough to discuss with me on Saturday and which Mr. Hayes also talked to me about after I left you. I have canvassed my personal, domestic, financial and professional interests from every standpoint I can think of, in the light of the most interesting and useful work which you outlined, and have discussed it in broad outline only with my wife and with my son Lee.

I would like to be able to continue the discussion; but my best conclusion is that under all my present circumstances I will be

Chasian were most lightly arrived at.

You and Mr. Hughes were most considerate in giving me so much time and I appreciate it very much. Naturally what you told me will be kept confidential. Thanking you again

Yours sincerely  
Robert D. Fiske

November 1, 1941

Mr. Hugh S. Fullerton  
Roger Smith Hotel  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fullerton:

Lady Daphne Straight has written me of her conversation with you. She said that the telephone connection was very bad and she would like to have the details from you if you were able to give them. We have been trying to help her in this matter, and, at your convenience I should appreciate hearing from you.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan



THE BRITISH PRESS SERVICE

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA  
NEW YORK

*Arthur A.*

November 18, 1941

Colonel Willard Loveman.  
1647, Thirteenth Street  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Loveman.

I have just had a telephone conversation with Mr. Fullerton, who recently returned from Canada. I believe he was your consul there. Unfortunately, our connection was very bad, and I couldn't hear him very well, although I gathered that he was very optimistic as regards Whitney's chances of getting out very soon.

So you think you could be very kind and see him yourself when you have the time, and get the full details from him? I gather it is a short stay, and that there are two alternatives from which Whitney can choose, either of which should mean that he ought to be out in a fairly short time. But I would appreciate it very much if you could just leave a word with Mr. Fullerton.

*Arthur A.*  
Yours affectionately

*John A. Palmer.*

*Copy to Mr. Loveman  
November 18*

Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

Dear Bill Donovan:

July 26, 1941

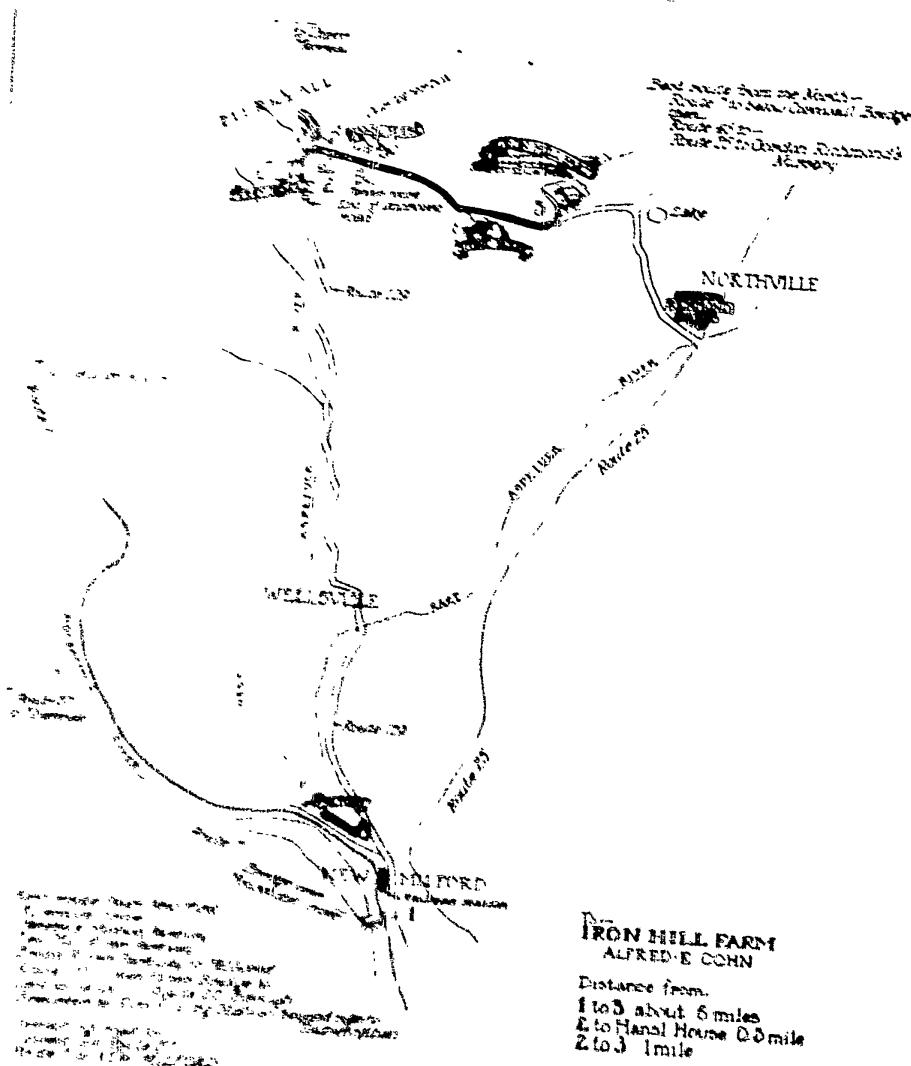
One of the real disadvantages of having such large classes as those at the Harvard Law School is that one can remember only a small fraction of one's students. I am sorry, therefore, not to be able to give you any helpful information about the writer of the enclosed letter. I know you will understand that this does not imply in the slightest any negative slant against Mr. H. J. Cohen. But I know where you can get dependable and shrewd judgment concerning him. If I were you I would turn to David K. Miles who comes from Boston and who is now, as I understand it, in a liaison position between Knudsen and Hillman. Incidentally, I do not know many men as wise as Miles, particularly on some of the problems that will confront you from time to time.

I would rejoice to see you and talk about what Emerson once said in his diary "Thank God, nothing in particular". It's nothing for you to shoot around the country and we are here - at Dr. Alfred E. Cohn's - within the hours of New York. The enclosed is intended to entice you to come over. My telephone number is New Milford 917.

Very sincerely yours,

*Felix Frankfurter*

Sincerely William J. Donovan



**IRON HILL FARM**  
ALFRED E. COHN

Distance from:  
1 to 3 about 5 miles  
E to Hand House 0.8 mile  
2 to 3 1 mile

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1941

NOV 5 1941

Dear Jimmy:

I have your letter of November 4 enclosing  
the one addressed to Colonel Donovan by Mr. Charles P.  
Franchot. I shall see that it receives the attention  
it deserves.

Yours sincerely,



John F. O'Keefe

Mr. James E. Murphy  
Office of Coordinator of Information  
Washington, D. C.

*Y. P. J. P.  
Krause  
X. D. D.  
X. Murphy*

November 4, 1941

M. John O'Keefe  
Office of the Secretary  
Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Colonel Donovan asked me to send this on  
to you and to say that he knows the writer and  
has confidence in him.

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

60 E. 61st Street  
New York, N. Y.

October 28, 1948

Colonel W. J. Powers,  
Coordinator of Information,  
2000 and K Street,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

In re: **Banquet Corporation**  
New York, N. Y.

I write to confirm what I stated to you this morning.

I am chairman of the Board and general counsel of Banquet Corporation. This corporation does between four and five millions of dollars of business annually and is the unquestioned leader in the meeting and travel field. We have developed two particular items which, I am told, both the Army and the Navy want - (1) publicity indicator and (2) a travel telephone. For reasons which I am trying to run down through my friend Harvey L. Levy, civilian aide to Secretary Powers, a report has gotten around that Banquet Corporation is on the black-list with the result that our negotiations are at a standstill. The Army phase of the problem will probably come itself through Levy's efforts.

Colonel. Gandy. Office of the Navy has reported that the Navy uses the car reservation. This reservation is now under investigation. In this connection I have learned by some other source that a Major. Gandy, Ranks (?) of Navy Headquarters visited our plant and talked to our President, etc., passing information. About the same time we filled our answer to an extensive questionnaire.

We are of course confident that the investigation will not affect us adversely. My present intent is to expedite it as much as possible. My reason for this is the fact of my position and greater a fact which is general as information passed on to us by the Navy. Major. Gandy, if the matter drags too long, the business will be given to our competitors in spite of the expensiveness of our equipment.

Col. Wm. J. Brewster

October 21, 1941

In other words, I am beseeching your help, as a personal favor, in trying to have something done from on top to expedite the completion of the investigation and the rendering of the report.

In view of the fact that Agent, Gandy, Malone now has progressed to the point of personnel investigation, it appears to me unnecessary to bother you with any further details regarding the business of my company.

I would not impose on you if I did not feel that in addition to serving my client I am serving the National Defense because the Army and Navy needs what we have to give.

Finalize to say, I am deeply grateful for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Charles F. French

Ward  
+ Fortier ✓  
+ Boggs

September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1941

Honorable Dale Boggs  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Boggs:

I hope you will not consider it impertinent for me to tell you of my experience with Colonel Louis J. Fortier, who, I am informed, has made application to you in behalf of his son for an appointment to the Military Academy.

I have known Colonel Fortier for some time but had the particular opportunity of seeing him in Yugoslavia in the early part of this year. I found him not only an excellent soldier but a man of very fine character and a splendid American citizen.

Knowing that Colonel Fortier had neither the nor opportunity to maintain contacts at home, I am very glad to testify to his qualities as a soldier and a citizen. I am not well acquainted with his son but from all I have heard he would be an excellent choice.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan

JULY 1941  
1941

September 16, 1941

My dear General McCoy:

Thank you for your letter.

What I have in mind is that certainly for several weeks there could not be continued work so far as you are concerned. As I told you, we want to start on a strategic appreciation program arising from the entry of our ships in the Atlantic. This appreciation program would include:

1. Possibility of the exploiting by the Germans of economic and political weaknesses in South America as a means of effecting a diversion.

2. The danger on our flank from the establishment of bases in the Iberian peninsula.

We will have a group from the Latin-American division, under Nelson Rockefeller, and then from this organization we will have army and navy officers together with economists and geographers. It occurred to me that at your early convenience you could assemble the group and we would have an agenda prepared for you. You could start the groups on the work that they must do separately and, at a later date, they could meet with you to report progress.

I have not yet had a chance to see General Marshall. This I hope to do today.

I am looking forward to your doing this as you have not only the respect but the confidence of all those who are working here.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Brigadier General Frank McCoy  
Foreign Policy Association  
52 East 25th Street  
New York, New York

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION  
Incorporated  
MIDSTON HOUSE, 33 EAST 38th STREET, NEW YORK  
Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-5740  
Cable Address: Forpolus

✓  
Sept. 4/41

Dear Bill:

In talking about myself, I forgot to call your attention to the fact that two of my research associates, Mr. James Fred. Clegg and John T. McCulloch have recently been appointed by your European and Latin American groups for a year's leave from the F.P.A. We have already lost two to

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION  
INCORPORATED  
MIDSTON HOUSE, 22 EAST 38<sup>th</sup> STREET, NEW YORK  
Telephone: MURRAY HILL 5-5740  
Cable Address: Forpolas

the State Dept. and  
Mr. Bayley of our Board  
is already very well marked  
by you.

Please hold up until  
I can see you, so our  
organization will not  
be more crippled.

Possibly we can con-  
verage to keep our  
research people and  
do work for you  
even more satisfactorily  
to both. I think

## FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

<sup>Incorporated</sup>MIDSTON HOUSE, 22 EAST 38<sup>th</sup> STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: MURRAY HILL 5-5740

Cable Address: Farpolos

W. F. Stone, our V. P. and  
in charge of the Washington  
Bureau of the F.P.A.  
has already talked to  
you about this. He  
is now absent as  
Rappoportur of the  
Conference at Paris.  
Kirk, he, and I shall  
see him later this  
week and get  
to - geth' on the  
proposition before  
I see you. ~~Frank May~~  
Frank May